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Energy Squeeze May Explain Soviet Drive in Mideast

By Richard Burt

WASHINGTON, April 15 (NYT) — There is growing agreement among U.S. intelligence aides and energy experts that the Soviet Union faces declining oil production in the 1980s that could lead Moscow to compete with the United States and its allies for access to the oil reserves of the Gulf.

At a time when Western dependence on oil from the area is increasing, Moscow's future energy position is receiving high-level attention in Washington because of the implications that a Soviet oil shortage could have for Soviet policy toward oil-producing nations to the south.

In interviews, government specialists and private experts emphasized the difficulty of assessing future Soviet oil output. But with few exceptions, they said there was growing evidence to support the CIA's prediction that the Soviet Union was likely to experience an energy crisis in the mid-1980s.

In closed hearings last month, a panel of experts from the CIA, Pentagon and Department of Energy are said to have told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that Soviet oil production would decline during the next five years and that Moscow, for the first time, would probably have to obtain significant amounts of oil abroad.

At best, officials said, Moscow's emergence as a net importer would intensify the global scramble for energy resources, particularly if, as now seems probable, major Middle Eastern producers reduce their output of oil by 25 percent or more in the next few years.

But, some officials are more concerned that energy problems could reinforce possible Soviet efforts to achieve military and political dominance in the Middle East and the Gulf. Although most experts doubted that Soviet needs would lead to the seizure of oil fields in Iran or elsewhere in the region, some national security aides asserted that, after the Soviet drive into Afghanistan, this possibility could not be ruled out.

While some experts have begun to examine the long-term implications of Soviet oil production, senior aides from the White House and State Department are wrestling with a more immediate question: whether the United States, by providing advanced oil exploration and drilling technology, should assist Moscow in increasing its domestic oil output.

Leverage Policy

Some State Department and defense officials argue that it is in the U.S. interest to keep Moscow from having to turn toward the Gulf for oil. However, Zbigniew Brzezinski, President Carter's national security adviser, is known to favor controls on technology exports as a means of gaining leverage over Soviet actions in the Gulf.

Last month, the United States announced that while companies could continue to sell some oil equipment, technology that could be used to modernize the Soviet energy industry would be embargoed.

In April, 1977, the CIA made public a study asserting that Soviet oil production would reach its highest level in the early 1980s and then steadily decline. The study said that Moscow, in the mid-1980s, would be forced to import more than 3.5 million barrels of oil a day.

600,000-Barrel Shortage

The findings were immediately challenged by other government analysts and oil industry specialists who said that, with oil reserves of more than 60 billion barrels, the Soviet Union would remain self-sufficient for the foreseeable future.

The CIA has periodically scaled back its estimates but in its most recent report, released in August, the agency predicted that the Soviet Union would probably have to import 600,000 barrels of oil a day in 1985.

The Soviet Union has been the world's largest oil producer since 1974, with an average daily output last year of about 11.7 million barrels. Current CIA estimates are that Soviet production may peak at around 11.9 million barrels a day this year and then to decline to 9 million barrels in 1985.

Some officials said that Eastern Europe would probably be the first area to be affected by a Soviet oil shortage. Last year, Moscow exported about 1.9 million barrels a day to its allies in Eastern Europe and to Cuba and Vietnam.

Lacking hard currency to buy large amounts of oil on the world market, the East European nations could thus face an energy shortage that could feed political discontent. U.S. government specialists believe that the possibility that a energy crisis could weaken Soviet political control over Eastern Europe has already emerged as a central concern among Kremlin leaders.

Some U.S. officials are concerned that, in the future, the Soviet Union could offer arms and military support to anti-Western governments around the Gulf in exchange for oil deliveries. Alternatively, some aides suggested, Moscow could use the threat of military intervention to "blackmail" pro-American oil producers, such as Saudi Arabia, into meeting Soviet energy needs. A Pentagon specialist also suggested that Moscow might be tempted to support local aggression, such as an Iraqi invasion of Kuwait, if the Iraqi government agreed to share Kuwaiti oil with Moscow.

Iran Isolating Some Hostages, Visitors Report

TEHRAN, April 15 (Reuters) — Health officials who visited the U.S. Embassy hostages in Tehran yesterday and pronounced their general condition good said today that seven or eight of the captives were apparently kept in solitary confinement.

Mansour Shamsa, executive chairman of the Red Lion and Sun Society, Iran's equivalent of the Red Cross, said in a telephone interview after visiting the hostages that seven or eight were kept "in individual rooms apart from the others." The other captives were seen in small groups, Mr. Shamsa said.

Informed sources said the seven or eight were those considered by the militant students occupying the U.S. mission as spies, adding that they had not been seen during Christmas or Easter services conducted by visiting foreign and U.S. clergymen.

No figure was given for the number of hostages seen yesterday, but there are believed to be 50 in the embassy.

Family Visits

Hojatoleslam Mohammed Moussavi Khoeini, the spiritual leader of the militants occupying the embassy, told reporters in Tehran that visits by the hostages' families would be allowed if President Carter would not use the visits for propaganda purposes.

The militants said today that humanitarian organizations such as Amnesty International would be allowed to visit the captives. Amnesty International said today in London it had appealed to Iranian authorities to release the hostages but had not asked to see them.

Ambassador Tsutomu Wada of Japan, meanwhile, has asked President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr of Iran to arrange for a visit to the hostages by envoys of the Common Market and Japan.

Mr. Shamsa said each of the hostages was seen individually by a delegation of International Red Cross and Iranian health officials who spent about eight hours inside the embassy. He said all the hostages, held since the embassy takeover Nov. 4, were in good health and had no major physical or psychological problems.

Food Supplies Sufficient

But he added that several had minor skin infections, for which visiting doctors prescribed an ointment. "One of them was a bit disturbed, and two were quite depressed," he said.

One of two International Red Cross representatives who visited all the American hostages in the embassy said their health was good and their food supplies sufficient.

Dr. Bernard Liebeskind, a Geneva physician, talked to reporters as he arrived at the Geneva airport from Iran carrying a bag of personal messages from the hostages for their families.

Dr. Liebeskind and Harald Schmid de Gruneck, the Red Cross' chief delegate in Tehran, spent more than nine hours with the hostages yesterday in the first visit to all the captives by independent observers.

Dr. Liebeskind said of the hostages, "They look a bit pallid, and they do not have much exercise." The Red Cross will submit a confidential report on the hostages' health and conditions of detention to Iranian authorities, but not to the United States, he added.

Informed sources said that Michael Metrinko, a 33-year-old political officer of whom nothing has been heard since the embassy was seized, was seen during yesterday's visit and appeared well.

Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini said in a message to Pope John Paul II today that he welcomed President Carter's decision to sever diplomatic ties. He was replying to a telegram from the pontiff appealing to Iran and the United States to peacefully resolve their differences.

The youngest hostage's mother

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Jean-Paul Sartre Dies; Key Postwar Thinker

PARIS, April 15 (IHT) — Jean-Paul Sartre, 74, whose philosophy existentialism dominated Europe after World War II, died today in a hospital. He was admitted to hospital March 19 for treatment of lung disease.

The writer and philosopher had been seriously ill at various times over the past decade and was nearly blind during the last years of his life.

The author of more than 20 novels, plays, and philosophical treatises, Sartre was the leading exponent of the existentialist philosophy, an active member of the French Resistance during the Nazi occupation, and one of the world's well-known Communists — although he never joined the party and often was harshly critical of Communist governments.

In his first years, Sartre became a virtual recluse in his high-rise apartment in the Montparnasse section of Paris, but he acted as a sort of father to small, radical student revolutionary movements and sometimes served as titular editor of their newspapers.

Apart from his writings and pronouncements, Sartre was widely known for his liaison with Simone de Beauvoir, the feminist novelist and philosopher — an association without marriage in a framework of total freedom that began in his student days at the University of Paris and continued for the rest of their lives.

He stopped writing in 1975 because of failing eyesight, leaving unfinished the last volume of a four-volume biography of Flaubert on which he had been working since 1965. "I walk a bit," he told an interviewer in that year. "I have the newspapers read to me, I listen to the radio, I try to make out what's happening on the television screen and kill time-killing activities. The main object of my life was to write."

In the 1950s and early 1960s, his existentialism — often only partly understood — had been one of the favorite sources of cocktail party conversations and he became a sort of tourist attraction for visitors to Paris, who would hunt through the Left Bank cafes hoping to catch a glimpse of him.

But Sartre passed beyond existentialism in his enthusiasm for Marxism, and eventually the mass readership also lost interest. Existentialism did not exactly disappear, but it was assimilated into the ideals of freedom," "authenticity" and "be your own thing" that became slogans for the student generation of the 1960s.

Turned Down Nobel

Sartre's fame probably reached its peak in 1964, when he was offered the Nobel Prize for literature and turned it down. He explained at the time that he thought a writer should refuse to allow himself to be transformed into an institution."

He was not an institution, however, he said, by then something like a monument, the man who had (not first, but most spectacularly) challenged the theory of essences — the ideas, for example, that humanity is the essence of man — that had been the dominant influence in philosophy since the time of Plato.

He was dissatisfied by the "lucid blindness" of that system, in which he said that the names of things were treated as more real than the things themselves, he worked out the deliberately simple-sounding thesis that "existence" precedes "essence," which might be translated into everyday language with a summary phrase: "You are what you do."

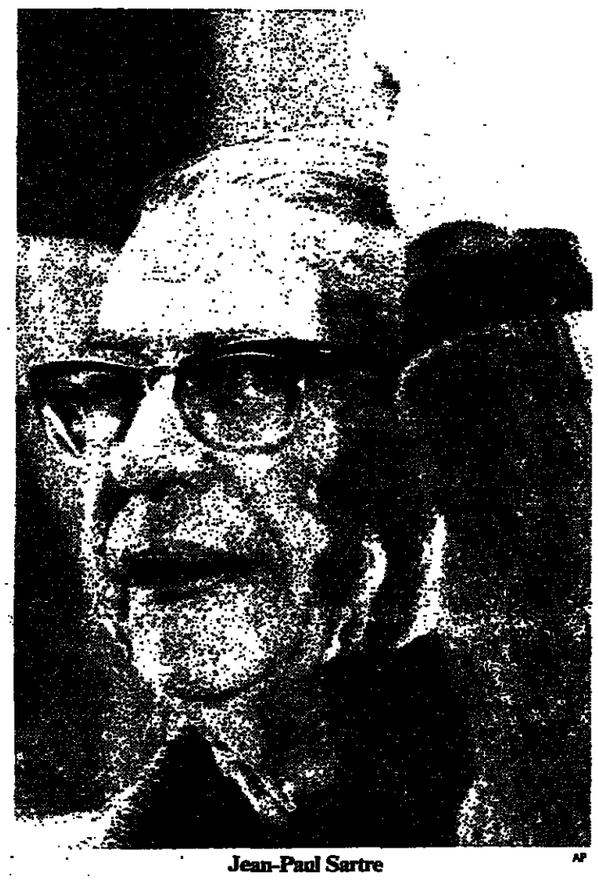
In one sense, existentialism is an effort to find the meaning of things in the things themselves rather than in any outside, pre-existing system. There is no great problem in finding the meaning of manmade objects, since the meaning is established by those who make them and use them: a hammer means a device to drive nails. But as an atheist, coming from a family divided between Lutheranism and Catholicism, Sartre could not accept the answer to the meaning of human life that had satisfied his ancestors: that man had a maker who gave life its meaning.

Drawing heavily on the work of earlier philosophers such as Soren Kierkegaard, Edmund Husserl and Martin Heidegger, Sartre concluded, in effect, that each person is his own creator, that the individual creates his own identity and the meaning of his life through his own free and conscious decisions. The fact that this perception now seems rather banal shows how thoroughly Sartre's thought has permeated modern awareness.

Sartre's system emphasizes strongly two elements related to human decisions: freedom and responsibility, both of which impose heavy burdens on the decision maker. He concedes that decisions are made in the context of a "situation," but the situation can be changed by a decision and therefore becomes a part of the decision maker's responsibility.

A basic goal in decision making is "authenticity," truth to the self with all its weakness and ambivalence, rather than "bad faith," which is a form of self-deception, accepting the role society imposes on one's self and thus becoming an object rather than a person.

These ideas seem to contrast sharply with the Marxism that was Sartre's second intellectual love — a philosophy that sees the individual as almost powerless for self-determination, an object conditioned by large, impersonal social and economic forces that almost eliminate freedom and responsibility.



Jean-Paul Sartre AP

Sartre's philosophy owed much of its flavor to his childhood experiences, as he indicated in his autobiography, "The Words," which does not get far beyond the first dozen years of his life but treats that period with almost total recall.

Born in Paris, on June 21, 1905, he was less than a year old when his father, a French naval officer, died. The result, he believed, was that "I have no superego."

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A fuller appreciation of Sartre will appear in tomorrow's editions of the International Herald Tribune.

Brzezinski Cautions Iran on Dual Threat

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, April 15 (WP) — Zbigniew Brzezinski, President Carter's national security adviser, warned Iran last night that its "national integrity" as well as its well-being were increasingly jeopardized by the continued captivity of 53 U.S. citizens in Tehran.

In an interview on public television's MacNeil-Lehrer Report, Mr. Brzezinski said part of the threat arose from reports of a "steady buildup of Soviet bases in the Transcaucasian military district," on the Soviet Union side of its border with Iran.

Growing tension between Iran and Iraq also was cited by Mr. Brzezinski as an indication of intensified danger to Iran.

Mr. Brzezinski declined to discuss possible U.S. actions against Iran, such as mining or blockading its coast, which have been discussed in the Carter administration as a last-resort means to exert pressure for release of the 50 hostages at the U.S. Embassy and the three at the Foreign Ministry.

'Danger of Partition'

But Mr. Brzezinski said that, if the situation in Iran continued, that country might confront "danger of partition." This suggests that external forces, including the Soviet Union, Iraq and possibly other countries, might help themselves to portions of a lightly defended and chaotic Iran.

Mr. Brzezinski's discussion of the dangers to Iran's security, volunteered repeatedly in the course of the television interview, made explicit and open what some high White House officials have said on a background basis in recent weeks.

Intensified Soviet troop movements near the Iranian border were first reported by U.S. officials in February. White House sources said last night that Mr. Brzezinski was referring to a continuation of field maneuvers and a gradual buildup of understrength Soviet border units near Iran, the same sort of activity that was reported two months ago.

Moscow denounced the reports of Soviet troop movements as "fan-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Soviet Official Sees Threat To '84 Games in U.S. Move

MOSCOW, April 15 (UPI) — Vitali Smirnov, vice president of the Moscow Olympics Organizing Committee, said today that the 1984 Games could be taken away from Los Angeles as a consequence of the U.S. Olympic boycott of this summer's Games here.

Mr. Smirnov quoted Lord Killanin, the president of the International Olympic Committee, as saying after the 1976 Montreal Olympics, which were boycotted by most African countries, that national Olympic committees giving in to outside pressure would be subject to sanctions, possibly including expulsion from the IOC.

"Following this, it is possible that the 1984 Olympics will not take place in Los Angeles," said Mr. Smirnov, a member of the IOC's executive committee. "This could be one possible consequence of this crude and even unprecedented interference in the Olympic movement."

As to whether Moscow organizers would sponsor individual athletes from boycotting countries who wanted to take part in the Games, Mr. Smirnov recalled that, under the Olympic charter, athletes can be entered only by their national Olympic committees. "This question cannot be decided by the executive committee, but only by a full session of the IOC, because a change in the charter would be needed," he said.

"Another rule says the Olympics must be held under the rules which apply on the day the Games are awarded to a particular city," he added. "This would mean two rule changes would be needed."

Caution

A Soviet source interpreted Mr. Smirnov's remarks as indicating the Russians would approach with caution any tampering with the rules at this stage, especially any change that might remove all athletes, including their own, from the jurisdiction of national committees.

On possible compensation from the organizing committee for companies such as the National Broadcasting Co., which has invested in the Games, Mr. Smirnov said: "By not covering the Games, NBC is only depriving the American public of the chance to watch the Olympics. The question of compensation does not stand for any company . . ."

A network source said that NBC has already paid $60 million of the $87 million called for by the contract, and that it was highly unlikely it would pay any more. He added that NBC's investment is fully insured for recovery with Lloyds of London in the event of a U.S. boycott.

Asked if U.S. journalists will be able to attend the Games, Mr. Smirnov said: "This question comes fully within the competence of the IOC. As for the world agencies — UPI, AP, Reuters, Agence France-Ptesse and Tass — they are accredited directly by the organizing committee and do not have any connection with the national Olympic committees. The same is true for NBC. If they wish to cover the Games, they have the right."

Japan Opposed to Sending Team to Moscow Olympics

By William Chapman

TOKYO, April 15 (WP) — Japan unequivocally opposed today participation in the Summer Olympic Games in Moscow.

Foreign Minister Saburo Okita, answering questions in the Diet (parliament), said it would be "undesirable" for Japanese athletes to take part in the Games unless the Soviet Union withdraws its troops from Afghanistan. He said that applied to Japan's Olympic committee and to individual athletes who might want to go on their own.

In February, the government indicated it did not approve of the national Olympic committee sending teams to Moscow. That statement was viewed by some as ambiguous; the issue was further clouded when Masayoshi Ito, the chief Cabinet secretary, suggested that the matter was up to the committee.

But Mr. Okita's comments were regarded as virtually assuring that Japanese teams would not attend.

Technically Free

The committee has consistently said it wants to attend. Some parliamentarians have contended Japan would be buckling under U.S. pressure if it joined the boycott movement. The committee is still technically free to send teams, but they presumably would not be publicly funded.

A major factor in strengthening the government's opposition was last weekend's overwhelming vote by the U.S. Olympic Committee to boycott the Games. Katsuji Shibata, chairman of Japan's committee, had called the USOC decision "unexpected . . . a serious new development."

Before today's pronouncement, he had said the committee's final decision would come after a meeting May 21. Government officials said they doubt the committee will force a showdown. There was no comment tonight from the committee.

There have been indications that Japan's wrestling team might try to circumvent governmental instructions and attend the Games as individuals. Leaders of the amateur wrestling association have started a fund-raising campaign, saying Japanese wrestlers might pick up as many as six gold medals this year.

Mr. Okita told a parliamentary questioner that the matter had arisen because of the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan, contradicting desires for peace. It could be solved, he said, if the Soviet troops are withdrawn before the Olympics.

In a carefully phrased reply to a question, he discouraged independent attendance by athletes. Participation, he said, would be undesirable both for the Japanese Olympic Committee and for individuals.

He also indicated that, had the government not joined the boycott movement, Premier Masayoshi Ohira would have been placed in an awkward position on his state visit to the United States, scheduled May 1.

Kenzo Kono, chairman of the Japan Amateur Sports Association, has insisted that Japan's athletes should go regardless of U.S. interests. Mr. Kono, a former president of the Diet's upper house, assured the Soviet ambassador to Japan two weeks ago that public opinion favored Japan's attending.

Public opinion has been divided, according to several polls, but the majority seems to approve of Japanese participation in the Games.

Sweden to Attend

TOKYO, April 15 (UPI) — Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten said today that Sweden intends to participate in the Summer Games despite the USOC's decision to boycott.

Mr. Ullsten added that his government does not have the final say. The Swedish Olympic Committee "should decide themselves," he said.

U.K. Yachting Team

LONDON, April 15 (AP) — The British Royal Yachting Association announced today it would not send a team to the Summer Games.

Nightmare in Poland: A Spy Story

By John Darnton

WARSAW (NYT) — Alicja Wesolowska is reportedly in shock and deeply bewildered by all that has befallen her since she returned to Poland eight months ago for what was to have been a brief and happy reunion with family and friends. Instead, it turned out to be a nightmare.

Miss Wesolowska, 36, a United Nations employee, was arrested Aug. 10. She was seized after being under constant surveillance by the secret police and was subjected to relentless interrogation in Rakowiecka Prison in Warsaw. Last month, a military tribunal sentenced her at a closed hearing to seven years in prison as a spy for "a NATO power."

Her story raises some disturbing questions. It was pieced together from interviews with persons who had contact with her during her two weeks of freedom before her arrest, with close friends and with other reliable sources. They cannot be named. Her family refused all requests for interviews.

Miss Wesolowska stopped off in Poland on her way from New York to take up a new post with the UN development program in Mongolia. It was her first visit home in the nine years since she traveled to the United States. She had gone to the United States at the invitation of a friend in Florida, and after six weeks resolved to earn her living in New York.

Office in Mongolia

After doing various jobs, she went in 1971 to the UN as a guide. Eventually, she obtained a job as a secretary with the development program and she was asked, as a Russian speaker, to manage its office in Ulan Bator, Mongolia.

From the moment she returned to Poland, she was marked as someone meriting special attention. Her luggage was given a two-hour scrutiny by customs authorities. The car that took her from the airport was stopped for a documents check.

She soon became aware that her every movement was being watched — a car containing four plainclothes policemen appeared in front of the houses she visited. But she acted unconcerned. "She knew she was being followed, but she didn't seem to think about it very much," a friend recalled. "She didn't seem worried."

She visited Lublin, where she had majored in English literature at the university; Torun, where her parents live; and Warsaw.

'Nobody in Poland gets that kind of job without permission, and that's one thing they can't stomach.'

Her Polish passport had expired, but she had UN travel papers and, in Lublin, she applied for and was issued a new Polish passport sometime around Aug. 5.

Several days later, two plainclothes officers burst into her parents' apartment in Torun, seized the new passport and told her to report to the central passport office in Warsaw within two or three days. She did so, and did not return.

A family member went to Warsaw the next day to look for her. No one at the passport office would answer inquiries. An official at the Ministry of the Interior said that she had been detained and that the family would be officially notified through the mails.

A subsequent letter cited Article 124 of the penal code, which applies to persons cooperating with foreign intelligence agencies.

Throughout much of her confinement in Rakowiecka Prison, Miss Wesolowska was led to believe by her interrogators that her case was not overly serious. She was told at first that she would not even need a lawyer and she was under the impression that she would be freed in February, after six months of detention.

In contradiction to fragmentary reports in the Western press, which said that she had spent an arduous time in solitary confinement and suggested that she might have been brutalized to produce a confession, her treatment in prison was reasonably good. She shared a cell with three other women and was permitted to exercise and receive carefully supervised visits from her immediate family.

But she lost about 10 pounds on the prison diet and took up smoking. At one point, some of her hair began falling out.

"She wasn't physically mistreated," a source said. "She was well treated and, because of that, she was probably misled. She was preparing to leave the jail. It was the way they approached her to open her up."

Abruptly, after about six months, her case seemed to assume a new gravity and she was informed that she would need legal representation.

One item seized by the police that was entered as evidence against her was a red notebook taken from her parents' home. It contained the names of dozens of acquaintances from Hong Kong to New York, an international directory common among persons who work abroad.

At her three-day trial in Warsaw's military district court, no journalist or foreign representative was admitted. Immigration officials at the airport turned back Freidrich von Hadding, the retired president of the Swedish Court of Appeals, who wanted to attend as a representative of the International Commission of Jurists.

In court, the state charged that she had received money for her illegal activities, but what witnesses were produced, if any, is not known.

Publicly the government has said only that Miss Wesolowska was guilty of spying for a NATO power. But in court, the specific charge, which carries penalties ranging from five years in prison to death, was that she had attempted to recruit persons from "the people's democracies," or Eastern Europe, to work for the Central Intelligence Agency.

Enemy of the State

Miss Wesolowska, looking drawn and guarded by a single policeman, was described as visibly stunned when the judge read out a long sentence that called her an enemy of the state.

The official Polish news agency, PAP, carried a brief report on the trial saying that Miss Wesolowska had pleaded guilty. But her supporters say that she made a long explanation of her conduct in New York and that it was mi-

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U.K. Thieves Take £500,000 in Jewels

LONDON, April 15 (AP) — Four robbers with guns and wearing masks roughed up workers at a jewelry shop today and stole diamonds worth £500,000 ($1.1 million), police said.

The robbery took place at Genco Ltd. in the Hatton Garden jewelry district as the staff arrived to open the store. The owner and three employees were hospitalized with head injuries or shock.

Surcharge Brings Firms to Iran

Tehran Meeting Could Be Pivot for World Oil Prices

By Anthony J. Parisi

NEW YORK, April 15 (NYT) — In the aftermath of an April 1 increase in the price of Iranian oil, negotiating teams from the British Petroleum Co., the Royal Dutch-Shell Group and Japanese trading companies — Iran's biggest customers — have gathered in Tehran for discussions that are being watched carefully throughout the oil world. The companies apparently requested the talks because they were disturbed by the new $2.50-a-barrel surcharge, which raised the top contract price of Iranian crude to almost $35 a barrel.

Even before this rise, Iran's oil was among the most expensive in the world. The new surcharge thus struck experts as one too many. They noted that the products normally refined from a barrel of Iranian oil were currently fetching only about $29 on the open market.

Accordingly, experts specializing in international oil are eager to see if Iran prevails. If it does, it will indicate that some buyers still consider Iran a critically important source of oil, even though the surplus on the world market seems big enough to suggest that the industrial countries could, for a time, get by without Iran's oil.

But if the European and Japanese oil companies turn their backs on much of the Iranian oil, the experts could conclude that this week's negotiations marked a turning point in world oil trade — the time when the buy-at-any-price hysteria that has made such extraordinary premiums possible finally began to fade.

The political implications are also considerable. If the companies forgo some of the oil, Iran's exports would drop still further. The country not only would have to get by with less money, but it would also become more isolated from the industrial world, specialists say. Thus, the commercial decisions of these companies could create what President Carter hoped to achieve when he asked Europe and Japan to sever trade with Iran.

Exactly how much Iran might be affected by the companies' decisions depends on how much oil Iran exports. Industry sources estimate that Iran exports no more than 1.5 million barrels a day, and perhaps a lot less. Of that, the Japanese and the two European oil giants get more than half, with about 550,000 barrels going to Japan, 125,000 to British Petroleum and 95,000 to Shell.

Both BP and Shell recently renegotiated new contracts with Kuwait that showed they were still willing to pay stiff premiums to secure dependable oil supplies. The Kuwaitis offered the companies, which once got the bulk of their oil from Iran, considerably less oil than they had been getting. Moreover, they said that only about half of the 325,000 barrels a day bought by the companies could be had at the official price of $27.50 a barrel; for the rest, there would be a premium of $5.50 a barrel. Both BP and Shell accepted.

But whether the companies will pay an additional $2 for Iranian oil that is only slightly better than Kuwaiti crude remains to be seen. "I'd be a little surprised if they did what they did in Kuwait," an executive with a large U.S. company said.

Inventory Flow

In theory, at least, there seems to be little reason to do so. Analysts say that stocks are now big enough that, even if Iranian exports dropped to zero, consumers probably would not see serious shortages for many months. Moreover, experts estimate that, even with the production cutbacks recently announced by Kuwait and other oil exporters, oil continues to flow into inventories from 250,000 to 500,000 barrels a day faster than it normally would at this time of year.

Over the long run, the crucial factor is what the other oil exporters do. Here, too, the experts see some reason to be optimistic. "I think a number of OPEC nations are selling less oil than they would be willing to sell," one said. "They just don't have enough buyers."

A big exception is Saudi Arabia, which is producing 9.5 million barrels a day, or 1 million more than its preferred maximum. The Saudi Arabians say they will go back to 8.5 million as soon as they can do so without creating another tight market.

Associated Press

PARIS ATTACK — A shutter is replaced at the French Ministry of Transport after a rocket attack yesterday morning. Another of the ministry's buildings was also hit by a rocket and the computer center in a third building was damaged by an explosion. A news agency reported that an organization called Direct Action had claimed the attacks.

West Pledges Turkey Aid Of $1.16 Billion in 1980

By Axel Krause

PARIS, April 15 (IHT) — The Western industrial powers announced today a $1.16-billion financial aid package for this year aimed at shoring up Turkey's economy.

West Germany and the United States each pledged $295 million, so the two countries together contributed slightly more than half the total amount.

The announcement was made here by Emile van Lennep, secretary-general of the 24-nation Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, under whose auspices the package has been put together during a series of negotiating meetings that started Feb. 25.

"The results of the pledging session are a substantial demonstration of solidarity with Turkey," said Mr. van Lennep following the announcement.

With 16 OECD countries plus the European Economic Community pledging assistance, Italy was the third leading donor with a total of $115 million. France, Japan and the EEC each pledged $100 million.

Switzerland pledged $37 million, Britain $33 million, the Netherlands $21.5 million, Austria $15 million, Canada $10.5 million, and Belgium, Norway and Sweden $10 million each. The remainder came from Denmark, Finland and Luxembourg.

Exact terms of the aid were not disclosed; they will be the subject of negotiations between donor countries and Turkey in the next few weeks, OECD officials said.

Better Terms

Mr. van Lennep said the terms were generally better than those incorporated into the $962 million in aid pledged last year. The aid "is less tied and generally is offered at lower rates and at longer maturities," he said.

Following the announcement, Turgut Ozal, the Turkish undersecretary of state who has led his country's negotiating team at the meetings, called the pledges "a very positive sign."

Mr. Ozal said it was his understanding that Saudi Arabia, and possibly the United Arab Emirates, also would provide aid. According to previous, reliable reports, Saudi Arabia was prepared to match the combined contributions of the United States and Germany.

Commenting on aid from oil-producing countries, Mr. Ozal said he did not know exactly what Saudi Arabia was planning, but added that he understands that it "will decide after the OECD announcement."

In statements both here and in Ankara to the French newspaper Le Monde, Mr. Ozal said that while the OECD package will help Turkey, it does not fill the nation's total requirement for closing what he termed its 1980 financial gap of more than $3 billion.

Turkish and OECD officials noted today that the International Monetary Fund has already granted Turkey $300 million in aid this year and that the World Bank is considering additional loans totalling $210 million.

Today's meeting did not resolve the question of rescheduling Turkey's $14-billion foreign debt, interest payments on which are expected to total more than $2.3 billion this year and to rise to $3.3 billion in 1983, according to Turkish officials.

Mr. Ozal said negotiations with creditor nations and banking authorities were expected to begin by the end of May.

In an interview with Le Monde today that confirmed his earlier statements, he said Turkey's oil bill by the end of this year will total more than $3 billion.

He also emphasized that Turkey was starting to control its inflation, which in the 12 months ending last February was running at an annual rate of 96.2 percent — the highest for any country in the OECD area, organization officials said.

Begin, Carter Meet to Try To Speed Autonomy Talks

By Terence Smith

WASHINGTON, April 15 (NYT) — Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel started talks with President Carter today that U.S. officials hope will lead to accelerated negotiations toward Palestinian autonomy in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Mr. Carter and Mr. Begin have scheduled six hours of talks during the next two days, following similar discussions between Mr. Carter and President Anwar Sadat of Egypt here last week.

Arriving at the White House this morning for their first meeting, which lasted two hours, Mr. Begin twice embraced Mr. Carter. Posing for photographers in the Rose Garden, the prime minister pointed to the flowering crab apple trees and said: "Beautiful, beautiful."

There was no comment after the morning meeting. Mr. Begin returned for a second session in the afternoon. Another working meeting is planned for tomorrow.

During his visit, Mr. Sadat agreed to joint, intensive negotiations on the ministerial level in an all-out drive to reach agreement on an autonomy pact by the agreed target date of May 26. If Mr. Begin concurs, such talks could begin as early as this weekend.

Mr. Sadat also agreed that if real progress were made by May 26, the talks could be extended until a mutually acceptable formula was reached. Mr. Begin is expected to endorse that idea as well.

The second of Mr. Carter's separate summits with the Middle Eastern leaders is taking place against the background of the presidential campaign and just a week before the crucial Pennsylvania primary. White House officials acknowledged yesterday that a harmonious summit with Mr. Begin, followed by the start of three-way negotiations, could only help Mr. Carter in Pennsylvania.

But Mr. Carter and Mr. Begin will have to confront or sidestep the gap that separates their two governments on several sensitive issues.

Mr. Begin, for example, will refuse to commit Israel to a freeze on new settlements in the occupied Arab territories, according to Israeli diplomats in Washington. Both the United States and Egypt have called on Israel to halt work on new settlements at least during the negotiations.

At a press conference before his departure yesterday from Ben Gurion Airport, the prime minister said: "Settlement is an inalienable right and our duty, and it is essential to our security."

Mr. Begin also said he had no intention of going beyond the commitments made in the fall of 1978 at Camp David, where Israel and Egypt agreed to negotiate the terms of full autonomy for the inhabitants of the occupied areas, including the election of a self-governing Palestinian authority. The talks have dragged on for nearly 10 months and now are stalled on politically delicate issues, such as the extent of the powers of that Palestinian authority, control of land and water rights, open borders and the participation of the Arabs of the former Jordanian sector of Jerusalem.

Last week, Mr. Sadat indicated a willingness to defer many of the specifics until after the establishment of the Palestinian authority. He argued that most of the items would be better covered in talks between the Israelis and the inhabitants of the areas. It is far from clear, however, whether Mr. Begin will go along with such a generalized approach.

Up to this point, the Israelis have sought to nail down as many particulars as possible and to limit the powers of the Palestinian authority to routine matters such as municipal services, education and welfare. They have balked at the Egyptian proposal that the authority be given broad legislative powers, for fear that this would lead to the establishment of a Palestinian state.

Begin Less Popular

JERUSALEM, April 15 (Reuters) — Mr. Begin's popularity has continued to decline among Israelis, according to a public opinion poll published today in the Jerusalem Post.

Only 21 percent of those polled in March regarded Mr. Begin as the man best suited to be prime minister, a drop of 3 percentage points from the previous month.

1st Confession Is Reported in Moro's Murder

ROME, April 15 (NYT) — Italian authorities today were reported to have obtained their first confession in the 2-year-old unsolved case of the kidnapping and murder of former Premier Aldo Moro.

According to ANSA, the national news agency, Fabrizio Peci, an avowed member of the Red Brigades terrorist organization, admitted having played an active part in Mr. Moro's abduction, gave an insider's detailed account of the operation and named some of the other terrorists involved. The ANSA report quoted unnamed investigating magistrates in Turin, where Mr. Peci was arrested two months ago.

The circumstances of Moro's 54 days of captivity before his murder on May 9, 1978, have never been established even though more than 500 persons have been arrested as suspected terrorists and 23 of them were formally charged in connection with that crime.

Mr. Peci is understood to have directed anti-terrorist squads to an apartment in Genoa where they surprised four members of the Red Brigades on March 28. In the ensuing gun fight the four terrorists were killed.

Bonn Will Modernize U.S. Military Phones

BONN, April 15 (AP) — The United States and West Germany signed a 220-million-mark ($117 million) contract today to modernize the telephone system of U.S. forces in West Germany.

The new telephone system will make possible direct connection with the U.S. forces' worldwide telephone system and with the public system of the West German post office, a statement from the Bonn Ministry for Postal and Communication Services said.

Morale, Other Missions Affected

Indian Ocean Operation Puts Strain on U.S. Navy

By Richard Burt

WASHINGTON, April 15 (NYT) — The maintenance of a large fleet in the Indian Ocean has begun to pose serious problems for the U.S. Navy, Pentagon officials said yesterday.

In response to the hostage crisis in Iran and the Soviet drive into Afghanistan, Washington has dispatched the largest U.S. fleet to the Indian Ocean since World War II. According to naval officers and civilian experts, the operation has created morale problems within the Navy and has strained the service's capacity to perform military missions in other areas.

Officials said that Adm. Thomas Hayward, chief of naval operations, and other senior officers warned in recent discussions with Defense Secretary Harold Brown that the Navy would face severe difficulties if the U.S. fleet in the Indian Ocean were not reduced in the near future.

Until recently, U.S. naval forces were concentrated in the Atlantic and Pacific, and Navy warships visited the Indian Ocean only periodically. However, the U.S. presence there has grown dramatically over the last year and now consists of two aircraft carriers, 16 other warships, eight supply vessels and an 1,800-man Marine amphibious unit.

The aides said that the Navy was particularly concerned over how the present deployment would affect the morale of naval servicemen. In order to maintain a large force in the Indian Ocean, some warships, such as the carrier Nimitz, had been kept at sea for more than 100 days, a record period.

The Navy is concerned that extended voyages to the Indian Ocean are likely to exacerbate the service's already serious problems of retaining skilled crewmen. Sensitive to the morale problems associated with operating in the Indian Ocean, the Navy allowed the crew of the Nimitz to drink beer on board ship last weekend — the first such action in 65 years.

Naval planners, meanwhile, are complaining that the Navy's new role in the Indian Ocean could affect the performance of other missions. They said that under current plans the Navy's 12 operational carriers are deployed in a way to enable the service to keep two carriers in the western Pacific and two in the Mediterranean.

But the officials said that with two carriers in the Indian Ocean, the Navy now had only one of the warships in the Mediterranean and was having difficulties meeting its obligations in the Pacific. They said that the only way the Navy could maintain its naval commitments in the Atlantic and the Pacific in the future, while keeping a large force in the Indian Ocean, would be to defer needed repair work on several vessels.

Support Costs

Another problem is the sheer cost of supporting a large force in the Indian Ocean. The Navy possesses few support facilities in the region and officials said that the price of transporting fuel and other supplies to the fleet soon would exceed $1 billion for the operation.

The officials said that, under the revised budget for the Pentagon, the Navy would receive little additional funding this year to pay for its expanded activities in the Indian Ocean.

Although some Pentagon civilian aides said that the Navy's complaints were part of a campaign to lobby for more funds from Congress, other experts said that the service was correct in asserting that the Indian Ocean mission had stretched its capabilities.

But the officials said that little could be done soon to relieve the strains because of the time — six years or more — that it would take to build additional aircraft carriers and to increase the overall size of the fleet.

Brzezinski Warns Iran

(Continued from Page 1)

tasy" at that time, and outwardly cool Iranian authorities maintained that their army and population would thwart any outside threat.

[A combat force of Russian marines has arrived in the Indian Ocean for the first time, the Associated Press quoted Pentagon officials as saying today. At least 400 Soviet marines — or Naval Infantrymen — were reported aboard the Soviet Union's biggest amphibious assault ship, the 13,000-ton Ivan Rogov. The Rogov entered the Indian Ocean through the Strait of Malacca yesterday after a long voyage from the Soviet Union's main Far East naval base at Vladivostok.

[Commitment of the Soviet marines to the region follows deployment of a battalion of 1,800 U.S. Marines into the Indian Ocean in mid-March aboard a U.S. Navy amphibious warfare group, the first such U.S. Marine fighting unit ever sent into those waters.

[There was no indication what the Russians would do with their Naval Infantry contingent, officials told the news agency. The U.S. Marine battalion is afloat in the Arabian Sea area.

[The Rogov was accompanied by a guided-missile destroyer, and one other Soviet naval vessel was said to have entered the Indian Ocean, raising Soviet naval strength there to 28 ships, according to the AP's sources.

[The United States has 26 ships in the Indian Ocean-Arabian Sea area, the most powerful of them two big aircraft carriers with about 150 planes aboard, the AP dispatch said.]

Long-Running Stalemate

Mr. Brzezinski's comments in the television interview came amid increasingly open signs of impatience among senior administration officials at the long-running stalemate over the hostages.

Mr. Brzezinski was asked if President Carter might take further nonmilitary steps against Iran as early as next week, as hinted by another high White House official. "This is not to be excluded," he replied.

The timetable for U.S. action remained vague, although officials indicated that U.S. allies in Europe and Japan have been asked to take strong economic sanctions against Iran in the immediate future and to break diplomatic relations with Iran by mid-May if the economic pressures do not bring about the release of the hostages.

Asked if the United States would wait until June — considered the earliest date for a decision on the hostages by the future Iranian parliament — Mr. Brzezinski replied, "I would rather doubt it."

Echoing Mr. Carter's words in an interview broadcast Sunday by European television networks, Mr. Brzezinski said, "It's not a matter of months, it's a matter of weeks at most" before the United States would be faced with taking new action.

Hostages In Tehran

(Continued from Page 1)

and stepfather, Barbara and Kenneth Timm of Oak Creek, Wis., went to the Iranian Embassy in Paris today but were unable to see the ambassador to obtain visas to Tehran. Mrs. Timm's son, Marine Sgt. Kevin Hermening, 20, was a security guard at the embassy when it was taken over.

EEC Parliament Call

STRASBOURG, France, April 15 (AP) — Three political groups representing a majority of the European Parliament urged the Common Market today to break relations with Iran until the U.S. hostages in Tehran are released.

The request, in a resolution tentatively scheduled for debate tomorrow, was made by the European Democratic Group, the Liberals and the European People's Party. These three represent 211 of the 410 members of the parliament.

U.K. Agents Seize Drugs

LONDON, April 15 (AP) — Police and customs officers seized $3.3 million worth of cannabis resin today and arrested 26 persons in a series of coordinated raids.

Bombs Damage 3 Ulster Hotels

BELFAST, April 15 (UPI) — Bomb explosions damaged three hotels in Northern Ireland today and slightly injured two people. Police said all the bombings appeared to be the work of the Provisional Irish Republican Army.

In Strabane, 60 miles northwest of Belfast, gunmen held up workers finishing a $1.32-million hotel complex. They planted three bombs on the ground floor and escaped after shouting a warning. The building was evacuated before the explosion, which spread flaming gasoline through the building.

In Armagh, 40 miles southwest of Belfast, a 500-pound bomb exploded in a car outside a hotel and one man was slightly injured. Police said a warning had been telephoned. Another 500-pound car bomb exploded in Lisburn, west of Belfast, outside a hotel that is a popular among British Army officers. The explosion blew in the front of the hotel and started a fire. A boy in a nearby house was cut by flying glass.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Gandhi Corrupt-Practices Charge Dropped

NEW DELHI, April 15 (UPI) — A sessions judge yesterday dismisse[d] charge against Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of corrupt-practices w[hile] campaigning in the March, 1977, elections that ousted her from power.

Mrs. Gandhi and six others were accused of obtaining without payme[nt] 139 Jeeps, valued at about $87,500, from private firms. The prosecut[ion] alleged that she and her associates — political colleagues, aides and b[usi]nessmen — secured the vehicles by misusing power and influence.

Judge D.C. Agarwal said a lack of evidence made the October, 19[80] charge "wholly wanting and deficient," concluding that "this melodra[ma] should come a happy finale."

Kung Reportedly Challenged Church Policy

ROME, April 15 (UPI) — Outcast Catholic theologian Hans Kung c[hal]lenged Pope John Paul II on Vatican stands on birth control and pri[est] celibacy, a letter published today in a Milan newspaper disclosed.

Mr. Kung, stripped in December of his official teaching post at W[est] Germany's Tubingen University because of beliefs that the church con[si]ered too controversial, sent the letter to the pope a year ago, according [to] Corriere Della Sera. The university recently appointed Mr. Kung hea[d of] an independent institute, freeing him to teach without church censure.

In the letter, Mr. Kung asked the pope to reconsider his stance [on] celibacy, arguing that the gospel does not say priests should not marry. [He] challenged the church's position on birth control, saying that poverty, [ill]eracy and unemployment were impossible to combat without family [pla]ning. The Vatican refused to comment on the letter.

20 More Die in Violence in El Salvador

SAN SALVADOR, April 15 (AP) — Violence in El Salvador took [the] lives in the 24 hours ending early today, military authorities said. [A] Salvadoran human rights spokesman put the number of civilian dead in [the] past week at more than 100.

The most recent deaths came in a series of skirmishes between [the] forces and leftists who are increasing their efforts to topple the [ex]military-civilian junta and establish a Socialist government.

In the bloodiest confrontations, guerrillas took over Soyapango, a [sub]urb of the capital, killing the mayor and losing five of their own [men] while seven leftists were reported killed and three wounded in an attack [on] soldiers near Chalatenango, about 50 miles north.

Marcos Moves to Check Moslem Rebellion

MANILA, April 15 (UPI) — President Ferdinand Marcos today [ord]ered plans to create a regional security force for the southern Philippines, [in] which more than 60,000 persons have died in seven years of Moslem separ[atist] rebellion.

Mr. Marcos issued the directive after installing Amelil Malagink, [a] former field commander of the separatist Moro National Liberation Front, as a member of the executive council in one of two semi-autonomous Mus[lim] regions.

The regions were created in 1977 to appease the Moro Front, which [is] fighting for self-rule for the 3.5 million Moslems of the Mindanao [re]gion 500 miles south of Manila. But the rebels wanted a single auto[no]mous region in 13 southern provinces, with its own army, and peace [ta]lks collapsed in the summer of 1977.

Colombian Guerrillas May Fly to Nicaragua

BOGOTA, April 15 (UPI) — A Bogota newspaper said today that [the] guerrillas holding 18 diplomatic hostages at the Dominican Republic [em]bassy were planning to fly to asylum in Nicaragua but would go first [to] Vienna for a news conference. There was no official comment on [the] report, but diplomatic and government sources said negotiations to end [the] 49-day embassy siege were proceeding well.

El Espectador reported that the guerrillas of the April 19 Move[ment] might be allowed to leave this weekend if they dropped their demand [for] the release of a number of jailed leftists and settled for ransom pay[ment] and other achievements of the embassy seizure. These include governm[ent] invitations to the International Red Cross and the Human Rights Com[mis]sion of the Organization of American States to observe the military [trial] of accused subversives.

"In that case, it is believed that they would leave Saturday headin[g for] Caracas, where Venezuelan Ambassador Virgilio Lovera would be flo[wn] the report said. "They would continue the flight to the Austrian cap[ital] . . . and on arriving in that city would hold a news conference for [the] world press. Later they would take off . . . for Nicaragua, which [has] offered them asylum."

Cosmonauts in Orbit a Week Today

MOSCOW, April 15 (UPI) — Soyuz-35 cosmonauts Valery Ryumin and Leonid Popov, 34, did some housecleaning today as they approa[ched] the one-week mark in orbit, Tass said.

The cosmonauts, launched into orbit last Wednesday, replaced worn equipment aboard the Salyut-6 space laboratory, where they docked [their] spaceship on Thursday.

They are expected to remain on the orbiting space center throug[hout] their mission, which may attempt to break the 175-day space stay of [Soyuz] 32 and Soyuz-34 last year. Both cosmonauts were feeling well [and] appeared to be in good health, Tass said.

U.S. Steelworkers Ratify 3-Year Contract

PITTSBURGH, April 15 (AP) — The United Steelworkers today ra[tified] a three-year contract with the nation's nine largest steel companies. [The] contract will add 60 cents an hour, along with sizable cost-of-living a[djust]ments, to the average steelworker's salary.

Union officials earlier called the proposal "the richest in the histo[ry of] the union."

Wages will rise by 25 cents an hour in the first year of the pact, 20 [cents] in the second year and 15 cents in the third. The agreement was appro[ved] by the union's ratifying committee, 333-42.

UN Worker's Polish Trip Turned Into a Nightmare

(Continued from Page 1)

sinterpreted so that it came out as an admission of wrongdoing.

Miss Wesolowska is said to believe that her case had become political and that the international publicity it received worked against her.

Her plight has attracted considerable attention. UN employees, arguing that her arrest and incarceration threaten their independence as international civil servants, have pressed Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim to intervene. But the Polish government has adamantly refused to permit any outside representative to visit her.

Her supporters, including a committee in New York formed to work for her release, suggest that one black mark that the authorities had against her was that she obtained her UN job on her own, without being nominated by the government. "The authorities believe it's impossible to get a United Nations job like that, that she must have been put up by somebody," said a friend of Miss Wesolowska in Warsaw. "Nobody in Poland gets that kind of job without permission, and that's one thing they can't stomach — she wasn't cleared by security authorities."

Polish authorities decline to say what kind of evidence they have against her or to discuss the matter. Radio Free Europe has not used her case for propaganda purposes and Western embassies in Warsaw seem conspicuously uninformed and uninterested.

Meanwhile, her prison conditions have became somewhat more rigorous. Her friends describe her as "completely shocked and crushed" by the court's sentence. "She cannot believe that she may [be] spend the next seven years [in] on," a friend said.

High Court Upholds Sentence

WARSAW, April 15 (Reuters) — The Supreme Court yesterday held the seven-year prison sen[tence] imposed on Miss Wesolo[wska] court sources said.

Sakharov Is St[ill] To Be Workin[g]

MOSCOW, April 15 (AP) — prominent Soviet physicist wh[o] ited Andrei Sakharov in Gorki yesterday the exiled dissident [has] was continuing to perform scie[ntific] work for a state institute. Ma[dame] kharov, a developer of the [Soviet] hydrogen bomb, was exiled to [Gorki] in January for his dissident [activ]ities.

Vitaly Ginzburg, 63, head [of the] Sakharov's department in the [Acad]emy of Science's Lebedev [Physical] Institute, said he brought the [latest] scientific literature to Mr. Sakh[arov] and spent Friday discussing [recent] opinions in the field of high-[energy] physics, both at Mr. Sakh[arov's] apartment and during a stroll [along] the Volga River.

Mr. Ginzburg and two scie[ntists] who went with him were the [first] among Mr. Sakharov's acle[ctual] colleagues to visit him in Gorki. Ginzburg insisted in a telepho[ne] terview that the visit had no p[olitical] significance and suggested [the] visit had been cleared with au[thor]ities.

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To Consider Independent Bid

5-State Campaign Swing Is Canceled by Anderson

By Bill Peterson

WASHINGTON, April 15 (WP) — Rep. John Anderson, R-Ill., abruptly canceled a five-state presidential campaign swing yesterday to give himself more time to study the prospects of launching an independent candidacy.

It was the latest in a series of unpredictable actions that the Illinois congressman has taken in recent weeks as he ponders dropping out of the Republican race. It gives him an entire week without a single campaign appearance.

Rep. Anderson's press secretary, Mark Bisnow, said that the candidate decided to spend a week with his family and to hold staff consultations on "congressional issues and campaign matters."

"As a wife have put my foot down," Rep. Anderson's wife, Keke, who is considered his closest adviser, said in a telephone interview. "They have run this campaign like it's the Six Million Dollar Man who's the candidate. He hasn't had a day off since Jan. 1."

After taking yesterday and today off, Rep. Anderson had scheduled appearances in Tennessee, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio and Pennsylvania this week.

It is the second time that he has stepped off the campaign trail for an extended period since he finished third in the Wisconsin Republican primary April 1.

"I presume he wants some more time to think about a lot of things," said David Garth, the New York political consultant who is studying the practicality of an independent candidacy for Rep. Anderson. And that includes whether to go ahead with his campaign for the Republican nomination."

Mr. Garth and Anderson spokesmen in Washington indicated that they did not expect a quick decision. "I don't think it's going to happen by the end of the week," Mr. Garth said. "You're talking about a major step. John Anderson has been a Republican a long time."

The timing for a decision is becoming crucial for Rep. Anderson to decide to run as an independent or third-party candidate, because he would want to be on the ballot in as many states as possible.

The deadlines for getting on the ballot as an independent or third-party candidate have already passed in many states. Some deadlines are coming up in the next three months.

Rep. Anderson's spokesmen have declined to speculate about what the candidate may decide. But two polls being cited inside the campaign may give some indication of how advisers are leaning.

One is a poll by the George Gallup organization published Sunday. Nationally, it showed Rep. Anderson collecting 21 percent of the support of registered voters compared with 34 percent for Ronald Reagan, the likely Republican nominee, and 39 percent for President Carter. In the West, Rep. Anderson and Mr. Carter ran neck-and-neck, each with the support of 29 percent of the voters. Mr. Reagan led both with 36 percent.

The other poll was taken by the Los Angeles Times on March 25, the day of the New York primary. It asked Republican and Democratic voters to record favorable and unfavorable impressions of candidates.

Rep. Anderson finished with a 68-percent favorable rating. Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., was second with a 60-percent favorable rating, followed by President Carter with 51 percent and Mr. Reagan with 30 percent.

Associated Press

Jean Sauve, the newly elected speaker of the Canadian House of Commons, is taken to the speaker's chair by opposition leader Joe Clark, left, and Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau.

Trudeau Government Calls for Unity

Ottawa Vows Fight Against Separatism

By Henry Giniger

OTTAWA, April 15 (NYT) — The Liberal government of Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau opened a new session of Parliament yesterday with a pledge to oppose "the forces of disintegration" in Quebec and other parts of Canada.

The House of Commons and the Senate, meeting for the first time since the Liberals returned to power in an election in February, heard a somber warning about the country's future in the traditional Speech From the Throne read by Governor General Edward Schreyer.

"Will Canada still exist as a country at the end of this decade, or will it have been broken up by the tensions of our past and recent history?" Mr. Schreyer asked.

The speech, which is often cast in generalities, contained an unusually direct appeal to the people of Quebec to reject the proposal by the provincial government that they support a bid for sovereignty coupled with an economic association with the rest of Canada. A referendum on the issue is expected to be held late next month.

'Seeds of Renewal'

"Because my government wants to strengthen the spirit of Canadian unity and nurture the seeds of renewal," Mr. Schreyer said in French, "it promises to interpret a vote of 'no' to sovereignty-association as a vote for the rebuilding of the Canadian federation."

He added: "My government also promises to give effect to a 'no' vote by mobilizing all the forces at its command in order to ensure the renewal of the federation in a spirit of respect and justice for all."

The Trudeau government thus sought to bolster federalist forces in Quebec that have made a somewhat halting start in their campaign to persuade voters to reject the idea of an independent Quebec. The federalists have in particular to contend with the argument that simple changes are not possible and that a "no" vote would maintain an unacceptable status quo.

Not the Only Challenge

The Ottawa government gave no details of its plans yesterday, but Mr. Trudeau was scheduled to speak today and may elaborate. He is also expected to intervene directly in the debate in Quebec by making speeches there on behalf of a united and federal Canada.

Through the governor general, Mr. Trudeau made it clear that, while Quebec represented the most urgent challenge to unity, it was not the only challenge.

"In every part of Canada, there are forces which are driving us apart rather than bringing us together," Mr. Schreyer said. "Canada's tradition is one of sharing, but in every region this principle is under assault. In the Atlantic, disadvantaged for so long, the promise of new resource riches has already led to squabbles about their future distribution. In central Canada, there are some who fear that the economic strength of this region is somehow slipping away, and this in turn has led to envy and bitterness. In the West, many believe that their problems are ignored, their voices are unheard and their contribution is unrecognized."

The government also said that it intended to make good on its campaign promise to hold down increases in energy prices. This was the issue that brought down the Progressive Conservative government of Joe Clark last December after six months in office.

The Liberals said they would devise a "made-in-Canada" price for domestic oil that would be fair both to consumers and to the companies and western provinces that produce it. But negotiations with Alberta, the major producer, have proved difficult, and Premier Peter Lougheed of Alberta has taken a particularly tough stand in his public statements.

New Rulers Warned Against Revenge

U.S. Advisers Help Liberia Restore Order

By Robert Kaylor

MONROVIA, Liberia, April 15 (UPI) — U.S. military advisers helped the new, coup-installed government of Liberia work out steps to tighten security, informed sources said, and law and order appeared to be improving here today.

The United States continued to withhold recognition of the government of Army Master Sgt. Samuel Doe and indicated that recognition would be conditional on the way it treated officials of the government of former President William Tolbert, who was killed in the coup on Saturday.

Sgt. Doe, 28, ordered that former officials and members of the country's former elite ruling families who have been arrested would not be paraded through the streets naked and barefoot, as they were several times yesterday.

He also ordered that any soldier who failed to report to the main army base in Monrovia by today would be considered a deserter and shot, and the capital's streets emptied of the groups of armed troops that had roamed them since the coup. Many of them had been responsible for robberies, beatings and harassment of civilians and foreigners.

They were being replaced by organized patrols sent to business and residential districts to ensure order, and by growing numbers of police who were returning to duty.

Stores began to reopen and the shooting that had been heard during night curfew hours since Saturday was not in evidence last night and early today.

In an incident today, looters took two American children from a home, but officials said the children were located quickly and were safe.

The sources said that the chief U.S. military adviser, Col. Robert Gosny, and the new defense minister, former Army officer Samuel Pearson, worked out the new security plans that went into effect last night.

U.S. Embassy officials confirmed that advice was furnished at Sgt. Doe's request when the situation appeared to be deteriorating yesterday morning.

They said that, under U.S. policy guidelines, a six-member U.S. military mission that is working at the Liberian Defense Ministry to handle military equipment programs is permitted to furnish such advice on specific requests from the government.

The two countries have had close military links for years, in line with their long-standing special relationship. Liberia was founded in the 19th century by freed American slaves.

Many Liberian officers and senior enlisted men have received U.S. training. Sgt. Doe and most other members of his 12-man People's Redemption Council that led the coup had been trained by members of a U.S. Army Special Forces unit that was assigned to Liberia for about three months a year ago.

The only nation to recognize the new government is Libya. The refusal so far by the United States and other nations to extend recognition was believed to be a factor in the continued delay today of show trials of officials of the Tolbert government on treason charges.

Warns Against Revenge

In Washington, a State Department spokesman said recognition would not be extended if the new Liberian government followed policies of "revenge and retribution."

The Liberian government showed alarm over a statement by the president of neighboring Guinea, Ahmed Sekou Toure, that he intended to intervene to save the lives of members of Tolbert's family. Guinea's official radio said the president made the statement at a conference in Conakry yesterday.

Tolbert's wife, brother and an unknown number of his five daughters are in custody. Monrovia Radio broadcast announcements today calling on Tolbert's son, House of Representatives member Adolphus Tolbert, to surrender.

Justice Minister Joseph Robert announced that all security agencies except the police and the immigration service would be merged into a paramilitary force, Monrovia Radio reported.

He said some members of the old agencies who were of good character would be assigned to the new force.

The minister expressed concern over poor discipline in the police force and called for cooperation with and loyalty to the new regime, the radio said.

Reagan, Carter Increase Their Delegate Strength

By Adam Clymer

WASHINGTON, April 15 (NYT) — Piling up delegates steadily in caucus states, Ronald Reagan now has more than half the total of 998 he needs to win the Republican presidential nomination, and no other candidate has even a tenth of the necessary total.

Mr. Reagan has retained and in some cases improved his 1976 base in the South and West while doing far better in the Northeast than he did in 1976, and now has 561 delegates either won in primaries or clearly projected from the early stages of the caucus-convention process in other states, according to a count by The New York Times.

George Bush, the former congressman, diplomat and CIA director, has 85 delegates; Rep. John Anderson, R-Ill., has 59; and 146 are uncommitted, pledged to others or in doubt.

In the Democratic race, the victory by Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., in the Arizona caucuses Saturday brought him headlines but was still narrow enough so that President Carter tightened his grip. Sen. Kennedy also made minor gains in Washington state, but Mr. Carter solidified his hold on South Carolina and now has 975 of the 1,666 needed to win at the Democratic National Convention in New York in August.

Sen. Kennedy's victory in Arizona, which joins only Alaska, Massachusetts, Connecticut and New York in his column, brought him the strength to win 16 delegates, and he now has 480 either in hand or clearly projected.

That means that to get the nomination he would have to win just over 63 percent of the delegates not yet committed to or projected for either side, although his campaign team also publicly expresses the hope of winning away some of President Carter's delegates or upsetting what now appear to be clear projections in caucus states like Iowa and Washington.

Mr. Reagan, the former governor of California, made minor gains over the weekend, adding to his strength in several congressional districts in Virginia. He now has firm control in five of the congressional districts there and a good chance of carrying the other five as well.

The strength of Mr. Reagan appears so overwhelming to his headquarters that it is trying to persuade backers in some caucus states not to sweep the delegations, but to permit party and state office-holders to be elected as delegates even if they are not yet firm Reagan supporters.

Mr. Reagan's political director, Anderson Carter, said last week that Mr. Reagan's position looked strong enough so that there was no need to be "greedy," and party unity was more important than unanimous Reagan delegations.

That approach is in stark contrast to the 1976 test, when Mr. Reagan and President Ford battled down to the wire and each side took every delegate that it had the votes to elect in most convention states.

3d-Party Hopeful Quits U.S. Race

CONCORD, N.H., April 15 (UPI) — Meldrim Thomson dropped out of the presidential race yesterday, citing mounting campaign debts and lack of support for his Constitution Party. The former three-term governor threw his support to Republican candidate Ronald Reagan.

Mr. Thomson, a member of the conservative John Birch Society, founded the party last Oct. 31 with a promise to "fight in the cause of freedom without compromise or accommodation until the struggle for survival prevails."

In dropping out of the race, Mr. Thomson said he had succeeded in getting his name on the ballots of only four states — Maine, Alabama, Wisconsin and Utah — and that his campaign is about $60,000 in debt.

Britain Will Give $165 Million in Aid to Zimbabwe

LONDON, April 15 (AP) — Britain will give Zimbabwe $165 million in aid over the next three years, Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington announced today in the House of Lords.

Rhodesia, Britain's last African colony, will become independent as black-ruled Zimbabwe at midnight Thursday when Prince Charles lowers the Union Jack in a black township in Salisbury.

Lord Carrington said that at the request of the Zimbabwe prime minister, Robert Mugabe, the British aid program would include help with police training, broadcasting and the public and foreign service. Lord Carrington also said that $15.4 million was earmarked for reconstruction and that Britain would provide separate assistance to train the new Zimbabwe Army.

He also said that British firms that broke economic sanctions imposed after 1965 but now lifted would be granted an amnesty.

The United States announced yesterday that, in response to a British request, it would give Zimbabwe $15 million in immediate economic aid. The State Department said that the United States hoped to provide between $25 million and $30 million to Zimbabwe in the fiscal year that starts in October.

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ailer Wins Fiction Prize

Boston Globe Is Awarded Pulitzers in 3 Categories

NEW YORK, April 15 (NYT) — The Boston Globe captured three 1980 Pulitzer Prizes yesterday, making it the second triple-winner in the 64 years the awards have been given.

The Globe won a special local-reporting prize for the way a team of Stephen Kurkjian, Alexander Jones, Nils Bruzelius, Joan Vennochi and Robert Porterfield — defined transit mismanagement. It won additional prizes in commentary for columnist Ellen Goodman, for criticism, for television critic William Henry. The only previous triple-winner had been The New York Times in 1978.

Globe finalists also included editorial writers Thomas Oliphant and Jules Wyman and editorial cartoonist Paul Szep.

Norman Mailer won the fiction prize for "The Executioner's Song," an account of the last nine months in the life of murderer Gary Gilmore. He also won in 1969 for "Armies of the Night."

An off-Broadway comedy that took it to Broadway, "Talley's Folly" by Lanford Wilson, won the prize for drama. The play, a Circle Repertory production, opened in May and transferred to the Lucille Lortel Atkinson Theater on Feb.

Six Straight

The Philadelphia Inquirer, staff won a Pulitzer for general local reporting on the Three Mile Island nuclear reactor accident — including a 22,000-word reconstruction of what went wrong and why by 39 reporters and photographers. It was the Inquirer's sixth straight prize-winning year.

The Gannett News Service won the public service gold medal for an investigative series by John Hanchette, William Schmick and Carlton Sherwood on how donations to the Pauline Fathers were squandered. A panel investigation and changes followed.

Other Pulitzers went, for national reporting, to Bette Swenson Orsini and Charles Stafford of the St. Petersburg (Fla.) Times for an investigation of the Church of Scientology, and, for international reporting, to reporter Joel Brinkley and photographer Jay Mather of The Courier-Journal of Louisville, Ky., for reporting on Cambodia.

A United Press International staff member won the spot-news photography prize for "Firing squad in Iran," but UPI withheld the name because present unrest in Iran could endanger him.

A record 1,550 entries were submitted, including 1,082 in journalism. For the first time, finalists in the 19 categories were publicly identified. The prizes were announced by President William McGill of Columbia University on recommendation of the Pulitzer Prize Board.

No Special Citation

It became known that the board had ignored a proposal by the general nonfiction jury of a special citation to William Shawcross' "Sideshow: Kissinger, Nixon and the Destruction of Cambodia" in a category that requires that the author be a U.S. citizen. Mr. Shawcross is British.

The category's winner was Douglas Hofstadter, for "Godel, Escher, Bach: An Eternal Golden Braid." Norman Cousins, jury chairman and lecturer at the University of California at Los Angeles, said he would "not deny [the jury] felt some commendation was indicated because of the extraordinary qualities" of the Shawcross book.

Other winners were, in history, Leon Litwack's "Been in the Storm So Long: The Aftermath of Slavery"; in biography, Edmund Morris' "The Rise of Theodore Roosevelt"; and in poetry, Donald Justice's "Selected Poems."

The music prize went to David Del Tredici for "In Memory of a Summer Day," a work for solo soprano and orchestra.

U.S. Sets $1 Million As Chad Refugee Aid

WASHINGTON, April 15 (Reuters) — The United States is providing more than $1 million in aid for about 85,000 people who have fled to Cameroon because of the civil war in Chad, State Department officials said yesterday.

The aid, which officials said might be increased if needed, includes 5,000 tons of food to be distributed in Cameroon.

Hunt Says Liddy Hurt Followers

NEW YORK, April 15 (UPI) — Howard Hunt said yesterday that if Gordon Liddy, his Watergate coconspirator, had spoken out in 1972 "he could have spared the nation and his followers a great deal of agony."

"Throughout the whole sordid process, Mr. Liddy's sense of loyalty is one-directional — upward," Hunt continued in a telephone interview from Miami. "The rest of us were sentenced to long-term suffering when his testimony might have resulted in a less savage outcome."

Liddy, who served 52 months in prison, longer than any Watergate defendant, broke his silence about Watergate in a new book entitled "Will." In excerpts in Time magazine, Liddy says he plotted to poison Hunt while the two were in jail after the 1972 break-in at the Democratic National Committee headquarters in Washington.

Wife Claims Saudi Bribed U.S. Executives

LOS ANGELES, April 15 (AP) — The estranged wife of Adnan Khashoggi, the Saudi Arabian financier, has charged that California executives who did business in the Middle East kingdom accepted prostitutes and expensive gifts provided by him or his employees.

In a 27-page document filed yesterday in Los Angeles Superior Court, Soraya Khashoggi claimed that corporations and individuals took favors and gifts as business bribes.

Mrs. Khashoggi, a native of Britain, made the allegations in support of her $2.5-billion divorce action against her husband. She filed a breach-of-contract suit against Mr. Khashoggi in Los Angeles last August, demanding half of the $4 billion that she said he acquired during their marriage. She also is seeking $540 million in damages. Mr. Khashoggi has moved to dismiss the case because, he claims, the California courts lack jurisdiction.

Three companies mentioned in the document — Litton Industries of Beverly Hills; Lockheed Corp. of Burbank and Northrop Corp. of Los Angeles — either denied the allegations or said they had insufficient information to comment.

Expensive Jewelry

The three firms were named in connection with an allegation in the document that their executives, or members of their families, were given expensive jewelry by Mr. Khashoggi.

In the papers filed by her attorney, Marvin Mitchelson, Mrs. Khashoggi said that Mr. Khashoggi had his employees provide prostitutes for "certain of these California executives." The executives were not identified.

She alleged that Mr. Khashoggi's male employees had "affairs in California with female secretaries of executives" so that his men could learn corporate secrets "during pillow talk."

Mrs. Khashoggi charged that gifts "worth thousands of dollars" went to mistresses of some California executives and that one executive's girlfriend was given a $25,000 Swiss bank account.

Mrs. Khashoggi also claimed that her husband acted as a commissioned sales agent for Lockheed and Northrop, and had business meetings with officials of Litton and of Raytheon Co. of Lexington, Mass.

Lockheed and Northrop have acknowledged that they paid commissions to Mr. Khashoggi for arranging sales in Saudi Arabia. Lockheed disclosed that the Saudi financier collected $106 million from the company to help L-1011 jetliner sales in Saudi Arabia between 1970 and 1975.

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Impeachment Bid May Upset Party Alliances

Giscard Aide Target of Communist Effort

By Flora Lewis

PARIS (NYT) — The French Communist Party has decided to begin parliamentary procedures that would amount to an effort to impeach a close aide to President Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

The implications of the move jar the basic assumptions of French politics and are giving rise to new calculations about shifting alliances that could undermine Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's hopes for re-election.

The Communist move is a technical one based on a constitutional provision that permits 50 deputies to petition the High Court, which is composed of representatives of the parties in Parliament on a proportional basis, to try ministers or ex-ministers. After this, the National Assembly and the Senate vote on whether to indict the accused minister.

The aide is former Interior Minister Michel Poniatowski, a close friend and erstwhile political mentor of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing as he rose through the ranks and ran for president. The issue is whether Mr. Poniatowski, while interior minister, deliberately covered up warnings beforehand of the mysterious murder of Prince Jean de Broglie in 1976, an unresolved scandal that is still simmering with allusions to political and economic skulduggery at high levels.

Tacit Understanding

According to French politicians, the importance of the Communist move is that it appears to mean that the president cannot count on what was considered a tacit understanding with the Communists that they would not help his main opponents, the Socialists.

It had been supposed that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing could virtually take his re-election for granted in view of the vitriolic anti-Socialist campaign that the Communists have been running against their former allies for three years. Together, the Communists and Socialists have the support of about half the electorate. By themselves, the Socialists get between 25 and 30 percent and pose no real threat to Mr. Giscard d'Estaing.

But the arrangement has come unstuck as a result of a series of personal feuds and maneuvers — and the new evidence that the Communists are more concerned with establishing their own lonely but firm opposition to all other parties than they are with the results of the presidential election, due in May, 1981.

The first result of the move against Mr. Poniatowski will be to force a vote in Parliament. The Socialist Party also plans to vote for charges against Mr. Poniatowski. This would be short of the necessary majority, but it would put a difficult problem to the neo-Gaullists of Jacques Chirac, who have been critical of the government's failure to investigate the de Broglie case further and of Mr. Poniatowski's announcement a few days after the murder that everybody involved had been arrested and that the case had been closed.

In political terms, the case opens a number of possible realignments. The first is the effect it can have on the quarrel inside the Socialist Party over its presidential candidate. The party leader, Francois Mitterrand, who narrowly lost the last election, is being challenged by Michel Rocard, who is younger, livelier and, most important, free from attachment to the broken Communist-Socialist alliance that Mr. Mitterrand still supports in theory.

A second and possibly decisive element comes in signs that Mr. Chirac might pursue his feud with Mr. Giscard d'Estaing to the point of releasing voters, if not openly urging them to support Mr. Rocard, in hopes of some kind of post-electoral alliance or coalition with Mr. Rocard.

Poland Urges Communists To Attend Paris Meeting

By John Darnton

WARSAW, April 15 (NYT) — In an apparent effort to bridge the rift among West European Communist parties, Poland appealed to them yesterday to submerge their differences and attend a meeting scheduled later this month in Paris.

The Polish and French parties are co-sponsoring the meeting of East and West European parties, the first in four years. In the opinion of Western diplomats, it is designed to mobilize support for the Soviet Union after its military intervention in Afghanistan.

The Italian, Spanish and Yugoslav parties are boycotting the meeting. The Italians indirectly have accused the Russians of sponsoring the gathering to assert control over foreign parties.

An editorial yesterday in Trybuna Ludu, the Polish party newspaper, said that the Soviet Union would not use the gathering to try to impose its views.

No Leading 'Center'

"There does not exist and cannot possibly exist any leading 'center' in the Communist movement," the daily said. "That is why it is even more obvious that Communists should meet and confer to cooperate more effectively in matters that they agree upon."

The basic split in Western Europe is between the French and the Italian parties. The French have aligned themselves with Moscow while the Italians have moved closer to the Socialists.

The division is underscored by the current trip to China by Enrico Berlinguer, the Italian party leader, which is seen as evidence of an Italian-Chinese reconciliation and a rebuff to the Soviet Union.

The Paris meeting is to be April 28-29. Some analysts have suggested that Moscow has encouraged the split among the parties to tighten its control over its allies in Europe and dispel the notion of "alternate roads to Socialism" that emerged at the last meeting of European parties, in East Berlin in 1976.

The Polish editorial sought to depict the meeting as one that would not "chart out new strategies for the Communist movement," but would instead deal with the issues of peace and security.

Dutch Will Not Attend

AMSTERDAM, April 15 (Reuters) — The Dutch Communist Party said today that it would not take part in the Paris meeting. Chairman Henk Hoekstra, in a press statement, cited a lack of preparation and confusion about the aims of the gathering.

Belgians to Send Observer

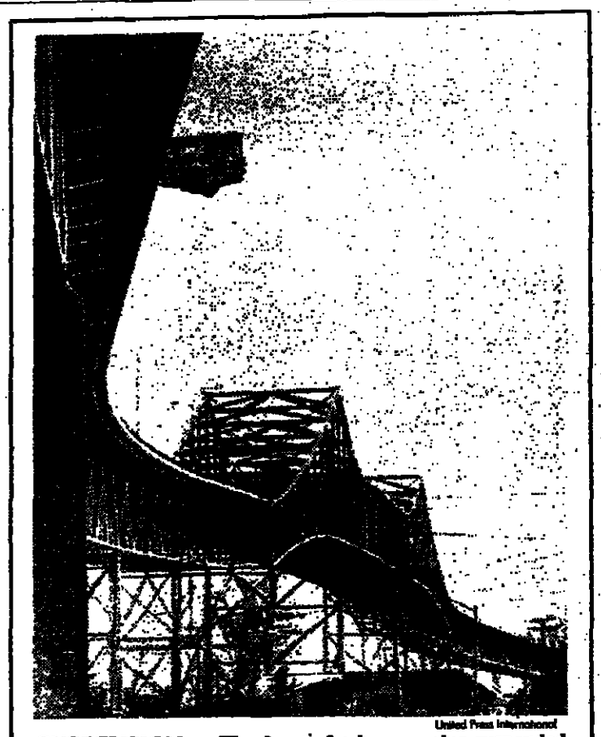
BRUSSELS, April 15 (AP) — The Belgian Communist Party will send an observer instead of a participant to the Paris meeting, a spokesman said, adding that the Belgian party would issue its own document at the meeting giving its views on the arms race, East-West relations and other issues.

Sweden Proposes Arms-Race Talks

STOCKHOLM, April 15 (UPI) — Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten of Sweden said yesterday that the chances of Sweden sponsoring a European disarmament conference were very good. He said such a meeting was "most urgent . . . in light of the enormous arms buildup in Europe."

Mr. Ullsten said other Scandinavian countries had responded positively to the idea at a recent meeting in Helsinki of the foreign ministers of Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Finland and Iceland. He said the plan was also well received by some officials at the meeting of Common Market foreign ministers last week in Lisbon.

Mr. Ullsten said that tension between the United States and the Soviet Union, not bad relations between European nations, had led to the buildup of arms in Europe.



United Press International

SUSPENSION — The front of a bus remains suspended from the Calumet Skyway in Chicago after the driver lost control during a light spring snowfall. No passengers were aboard. The driver, who was unhurt, left by the rear door.

Assembly Charges Neglect Of EEC Development Fund

By Henry Gottlieb

STRASBOURG, France, April 15 (AP) — The European Parliament accused the Common Market's nine governments today of mismanaging and deliberately obstructing its program to help the community's poor regions.

In a resolution approved by a large majority, the Parliament, an advisory body, said the European Regional Development Fund program suffered from too little money, too much red tape and blatant violations of some of its rules by governments.

"The result is that regional development policy in the community is a failure," said John Taylor, a delegate from Northern Ireland. "The rich regions are getting richer, and the poor are getting poorer."

The development fund was created in 1975 to distribute Common Market aid to regions with chronic unemployment.

Equalized Incomes

By helping those regions build roads and industrial projects, the community hoped to help equalize incomes and living standards of the Common Market's 280 million people.

But the resolution said the fund has not worked because:

- The average yearly aid package of about $800 million is too low.
- It takes too long between the time funds are requested and the time money is appropriated and actually spent. For example, 58 percent of the funds for 1978 are still unspent.
- Member governments, not the community as a whole, control 95 percent of the money, preventing formation of a communitywide policy.

The European Commission inspects less than 10 percent of the projects to ensure that the money is being spent for what it was intended. France has unilaterally barred such inspections, the resolution said.

Instead of using the aid as a bonanza above national aid to poverty pockets, some governments use the money to reduce their own commitments to those regions.

The resolution said the member governments had refused repeated parliamentary requests to make approval of projects subject to a majority vote rather than a unanimous decision. A single government can veto aid proposals.

"A genuine regional policy will have no chance of success unless it gradually becomes less a matter of financial compensation between member states and is based on community development criteria," the resolution said.

Community Largess

It also said the fund's grants should be better publicized so people benefiting from community largess would know where it came from. The resolution said, that during a parliamentary tour of Corsica, delegates asked local officials their opinion of roads and water supplies built with community funds.

"None of the local and regional authorities consulted were aware that community aid had been granted," the resolution said.

Despite the criticism, the resolution noted that several regions received substantial community aid. They include Greenland, Ireland, Sardinia, Corsica, Northern Ireland and the Mezzogiorno region of Italy.

Some delegates asserted during the debate that control of funds by member governments could lead to regional discrimination and political decisions about who got the money.

Thailand Seeks Conference on Cambodia

Proposal for Famine Talks Hits Snags

By Bernard D. Nossiter

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., April 15 (NYT) — Leading United Nations officials have held private talks with the United States and other countries in an effort to convene a conference aimed at averting famine in Cambodia. The project, however, has run into political and practical obstacles. Whether the meeting will be held is now in doubt.

The plan was proposed by the Thai government, which fears that another crop failure in Cambodia will swamp Thailand with a new wave of refugees. About 150,000 are already in Thailand and an equal number are just inside Cambodia.

The project was swiftly endorsed by Richard Holbrooke, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs. In a speech last week, he said a conference was urgently needed to "summon greater international attention" to a threat that could destroy an entire nation.

Difficulty Seen

But some countries, especially those allied with Thailand in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, believe it would be difficult to discuss removing barriers to aid without inviting the Phnom Penh government of Heng Samrin.

The nations of that pact and the UN itself refuse to recognize the Heng Samrin regime. They regard it as a puppet installed by the troops of Vietnam. If the Phnom Penh government is ignored, Vietnam and the Soviet Union may refuse to come and the meeting's practical value would be diminished.

Other countries, including the nine European Economic Community members, have already pledged aid to Cambodia at two UN conferences and are skeptical about whether a new gathering can do much about Cambodia's inefficient distribution, poor roads and damaged ports.

UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim discussed the idea with Donald McHenry, the chief U.S. delegate. Mr. Waldheim, according to aides, was not enthusiastic.

Among other things, he noted that African nations also had refugee problems and probably would object to a meeting centered on Cambodia. It is estimated that conflicts in Somalia, Chad, Rhodesia and the Western Sahara have created 5 million refugees.

Mr. Waldheim, moreover, is known to believe that existing UN channels of aid to Cambodia should be exploited.

Despite Mr. Holbrooke's dorsement of a meeting, some officials at the U.S. Mission are dubious. A U.S. official said: "There is a great vagueness about the conference idea. How could distribute relief to Cambodia efficiently?"

A key European diplomat said: "It is difficult to see what to of yet another conference."

Sinatra, Friends Investigated by U.S. Grand Jury

NEW YORK, April 15 (AP) — Singer Frank Sinatra and several of his close associates are under investigation by a federal grand jury to determine whether they received money from receipts skimmed from a suburban New York theater that has since gone bankrupt.

Assistant U.S. Attorney Nick Akerman filed a court brief yesterday concerning an appeal of a contempt citation against Louis Pacella, 58, a Manhattan restaurant owner, for refusing to answer the grand jury's questions about Mr. Sinatra, his associates and the Westchester Premier-Theater.

Pacella pleaded guilty to evading taxes on $50,000 he was paid from skimmed receipts to have Mr. Sinatra perform at the theater in 1977. Pacella and others went to trial in 1979 on fraud charges involving skimming of receipts while the theater was in bankruptcy reorganization. Pacella pleaded guilty, received a two-year prison term and had about a year added for the contempt citation.

The court brief said that the grand jury investigation was partly based on evidence at the trial "which showed that in addition to Pacella, other individuals close to Frank Sinatra had received monies illegally during Sinatra's series of performances at the theater in May, 1977." The brief mentioned testimony and evidence that Jilly Rizzo, Mr. Sinatra's bodyguard, and Mickey Rudin, his manager, had gotten some of the money.

"In addition, one of the accomplice witnesses stated that Sinatra received $50,000 in cash under the table from one of the first two series of concerts," the brief said.

FBI Reported To Find 'Hit List' Of Terror Group

NEWARK, N.J., April 15 (AP) — The FBI has found evidence indicating the FALN, a Puerto Rican terrorist group, compiled a target list of 100 of the nation's leading corporate executives and industrialists, The Star-Ledger newspaper reported today.

The newspaper reported that authorities believe the FALN, which has claimed responsibility for more than 150 bombings in U.S. cities, planned to begin a nationwide wave of kidnapping, murder and extortion. It quoted unnamed sources as saying that teams of FBI agents have begun contacting and warning potential targets.

The paper said the list was disclosed after FBI agents seized FALN documents from a suspected terrorist hideout in Jersey City, N.J. "The government intends to notify everyone whose name has appeared in this material," an unidentified source was quoted as saying. FBI officials in Newark have refused to comment.

The list reportedly was found among explosive devices and other terrorist materials seized by agents in raid last week of a Jersey City apartment thought to be that of Carlos Torres, a suspected FALN leader who was arrested, recently.

Obituaries

Tamara Gilmore, Banished To Siberia Over Romance

LONDON, April 15 (AP) — Tamara Gilmore, 52, a Russian ballerina who was banished to Siberia for her romance with an American journalist — then allowed to marry him — died today after a long illness, family members said.

Tamara Kolb-Chernishova met Eddy Gilmore, then Moscow bureau chief for the Associated Press, in 1942. From the age of 6, she had been a student at the Moscow Bolshoi Theater Ballet School and subsequently became a member of the Bolshoi's corps de ballet.

The authorities expressed disapproval of her close association with a foreigner and, after warnings, she was banished to Siberia.

Gilmore flew to the United States and appealed to Wendell Willkie, the 1940 Republican presidential nominee, who sent a telegram to Stalin. Stalin relented.

The Gilmores were married in 1943 in one of the most publicized romances of World War II. Gilmore, who won a Pulitzer in 1947 for his reporting on the Soviet Union, told the story of the couple's romance in a book, "Me and My Russian Wife."

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer made a the book into a film, "Never Let Me Go," starring Clark Gable. After Stalin died in 1953, the Gilmore family was permitted to leave the Soviet Union.

The couple had two daughters born in Moscow, Victoria and Susanna. Another daughter, Natasha, was born later.

Gilmore, a native of Selma, Ala., began his journalism career with The Atlanta Journal. He joined AP in 1935 and reported from the Soviet Union for 12 years. He died in London in 1967 at age 60.

Tamara Gilmore

Gianni Rodari

ROME, April 15 (AP) — Gianni Rodari, 59, a journalist and writer whose books for children earned him the sobriquet "the poet of children," died here yesterday of heart failure. His book "Le Avventure di Cipollino" ("Cipollino's Adventures") was translated into 31 languages and won the 1970 Andersen International Prize for children's literature.

John Wells

NEW YORK, April 15 (AP) — John Wells, 72, a partner with mer Secretary of State Wil Rogers in the law firm of Ro and Wells, died yesterday after heart attack. Mr. Wells was a ger in several gubernatorial presidential campaigns of Nelson Rockefeller.

Shimon Dzigan

TEL AVIV, April 15 (AP) — men Dzigan, 74, one of the popular comedians of Yiddish ater here and abroad, died yesterday after a heart attack.

EEC Commission Backs Uniform Postage Stamp

STRASBOURG, France, April 15 (AP) — The European Commission announced its support yesterday for equalizing postal rates in the European Economic Community and a communitywide postage stamp to speed mail service.

The support came from Etienne Davignon, the EEC industry commissioner, who said the commission would support any initiative to change International Postal Union rules preventing the issuing of a uniform EEC stamp.

He said the commission — the EEC's civil service — would continue to press member governments to approve a proposal calling for a single rate for mail weighing 20 grams or less.

A common stamp, he said, would be "desirable and psychologically useful." He promised to make a forceful plea for uniform postage rates, especially if it appears that differing rates "cause a hindrance to free trade."

Under current rules of the Universal Postal union, the EEC cannot issue its own stamps. But Mr. Davignon said that application for a rules change could be made if EEC governments were to do so.

Pope to Beatify Mohawk Woman

VATICAN CITY, April 15 — The first North American Indian proposed for canonization was beatified by Pope John Paul II in a ceremony at St. Peter's Basilica June 22, the Vatican has announced.

Kateri Tekakwitha, a Mohawk who died in 1680 at the age of 24, will be made a blessed of the Roman Catholic Church — a step below sainthood. She was born in what is now Auriesville, N.Y., to a Christian mother and a pagan father. Forced to flee her village, she settled in a Christian Indian village near Montreal and became known as the *Lily of the Mohawks* for her exemplary life of austerity and charity.

Four European missionaries are to be beatified.

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Films in Paris

Simone Signoret Scores 'Chere Inconnue' Success

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, April 15 (IHT) — Moshe Misrahi, who made the Oscar-winning "Madame Rosa," focuses on another sad case in "Chere Inconnue" (at the Marignan, Concorde, the Saint-Germain Studio and the Berlitz).

Simone Signoret is commandingly its star and mainstay, enacting a devoted harridan who, nursing her crippled brother in a seaside villa, invents an imaginary romance for him to disperse his despondency. Entering into correspondence with him through a newspaper ad, she poses in her letters as a yearning maiden ripe for courtship and even induces a young actress to visit him in the guise of the fictitious sweet one. But her surreptitious strategy is of no avail and she only succeeds in digging her own grave. Reawakened to passion, the ailing brother marries her best friend and leaves his self-sacrificing sister to live out her days alone.

This glum fable — from a novel by Bernice Rubens — is persuasively performed with Signoret providing a formidable characterization of the corpulent drudge, Jean Rochefort as her selfish brother confined to a wheelchair and Delphine Seyrig as the middle-aged coquette, babbling about the ghastly state of the world, who snatches him away.

The ensemble has the ring of authenticity, but lacks the dramatic strength to lift it above its depressing contents. It is a black comedy, grimly reflecting life's irony and cruelty, but one wanting in vigor and tonic humor. Under Misrahi's direction it remains recognizably truthful, exacting, accurate, but ponderously prosaic. It imparts the impression of a dolorous melody heard in the distance. It is more suited to the intimate playhouse than to the picture palace. The three-cornered drama is apt to have a lonely look on the screen.

* * *

Audiences long for the vicarious thrill of roaming the gaslit, fog-bound, mystery-shrouded London of the '90s, the haunt of Sherlock Holmes on the prowl for malefactors. The cinema arranges these excursions almost weekly to disclose the image of the great detective sighting from a hansom cab in the dank gloom on the traces of some frightful crime that baffles Scotland Yard.

In "The Seven Percent Solution" (at the Colisee and the Quartier Latin in English) Holmes has become a case, by ingenious twist, a Freudian case. Dr. Watson, having read in medical journals of the psychological researches of his Viennese colleague, notes that his associate, to whom he has applied the demanded morphine needle too frequently, is on the verge of a nervous breakdown. He prescribes a trip to the Austrian capital and consultation with the new wizard of mental ills.

The Watson diagnosis proves correct. Holmes is in need of drastic restoration and Freud, probing his psyche, finds that his patient has a mania about Professor Moriarty, who tutored him in his boyhood. Far from being the evil genius described in Conan Doyle's pages, Moriarty is a pathetic old man, weary of being hounded by his former pupil for every misdeed that occurs in London.

The script is a nimble juggling of familiar characters, situations and cliches, and a subplot thriller of the disappearance of an English girl in Vienna is woven into its scheme. In the latter, Vanessa Redgrave and Joel Grey participate and Regine is fleetingly glimpsed as a songbird brothel madame. But it is the main show — more pastiche than caricature — that is the chief entertainment. Laurence Olivier is the persecuted Moriarty insisting on his innocence, Nicol Williamson makes Baker Street's famous resident a Holmes whose customary cool has evaporated, while Alan Arkin transforms the father of psychoanalysis into a sort of New York shrink. Both the re-creation of period London and period Vienna are done with elegance and style, and Herbert Ross' direction sounds the proper note. The film is out for fun and accomplishes its mission.

* * *

Is Jerry Lewis funny? It depends on you. He affects millions like laughing gas. They writhe and roar at all he does and says, while others, in the minority, after long exposure to his antics still sit stone-faced. Humor cannot be debated. Several French critics rank Jerry as the peer of Chaplin, Keaton and W.C. Fields and have written learned studies on his art. Is the language barrier in his favor? Do his Gallic admirers believe he is akin to Sacha Guitry, an indisputable wit, whose bon mots defy translation? Who knows? The matter remains a mystery to some.

Jean Rochefort, Simone Signoret in "Chere Inconnue."

Here is a report on the facts of the moment. His new film, his first in a long while, is known as "Hardly Working." It is at the Marignan and the Quintette in English and elsewhere dubbed into French. In it Jerry is a clown who finds himself among the unemployed when the smalltime circus of which he is a member closes down. His relatives find him various jobs and here the scenario resorts to the vaudeville routines which vaguely recall the skits of the renowned English music-hall comic, Harry Tate, who had similar difficulties with all mechanical gadgets.

The Lewis numbers display him with like inefficiency as a garage hand, a disc jockey, a shop salesman, a bartender and as a Japanese chef — with protruding false teeth, chef's cap and gigantic spectacles and wielding a meat ax. In the last reels he succeeds as a postman. His approach and his technique have not altered. He grimaces wildly and in distress his glasses are askew and he crosses his eyes. He is, his fans will be delighted to learn, the same as ever.

Bullfighting

Nostalgia in the Afternoon: A Veronica for Charity

By Tom Burns

QUISMONDO, Spain (WP) — Luis Miguel Dominguin and Antonio Ordonez , Hemingway's heroes of the '50s, brothers-in-law, stars and rivals in the bullfight hall of fame, came back to the arena last weekend, aging, paunchy, and timeless in their art, to raise money to build an old people's home.

The charity fight, billed as the Corrida of the Century, was a group therapy session that explored nostalgia, passion and human values as middle-aged men mocked death to show they could not forget how to be courageous, graceful and proud.

And as the jet set limousined in to this rundown pueblo on the sun-baked plain of Castile, where Dominguin's father was born, and the excited villagers thronged to see the rich and famous, the spectacle was one of two Spains, of two cultures bound together by the ritual afternoon death tragedy that is so uniquely Iberian.

When Dominguin's bull shot into the ring it made straight for the barrier behind which Dominguin and Ordonez stood and slammed against the wood making the makeshift portable plaza shudder. Dominguin looked very serious as he stepped out, stood very still, near the barrier, his feet together, and as the bull came at him, caped him with his arms low three times in the same position. Then, opening up and moving always forward, he caped the bull to the center of the ring where he cut the animal short, leaving him stock-still and winded as he pulled him around his waist in a "half veronica" that ended the caping series. As Dominguin, 54, walked back to the barrier, his weather-beaten, creased face was a smiling patchwork of wrinkles. Everything was going to be all right.

Dominguin, more than 20 years from his days of glory, had to show, if only to himself, that he was *Numero Uno*.

So he chopped the bull round, brought him high a couple of times in a two-handed high pass, patiently "teaching" the bull to charge on the left. Then he embarked on five long, smooth, deep "natural" passes, holding the "muleta" limply in his left hand and his right holding the sword against his hip, arching around to follow through the bull's charge. For all the cheering of the crowd, and they were ready to applaud anything, it was a private few moments, a personal gesture by Dominguin, in his middle age, to the glory of his youth.

Ordonez had fared worse in the weight stakes of retirement. He turned up in Quismondo in his elegant summer suit complaining that he couldn't fit into the tight-fitting Andalusian cowboy gear that was de rigueur in a charity fight. Dominguin, whose sister Carmen married his greatest rival, calmed Ordonez down, saying scissors, needle and thread could work wonders.

They did because Ordonez looked almost slender and supple as he bent on one knee to correct the bull's wild looking horns and pulled down the animal's head to cut him round on himself. "Huy, huy!" Ordonez commanded the bull to charge in staccato barks of authority. And the balding hair and the sagging belly were forgotten as the bull was mesmerized again and again until Ordonez finished off the series with classic "chest" passes, starting with his back to the bull and then swinging him left-handed, low and then up with the horns sweeping across his white shirt. No one has been able to recreate the "chest" pass since he quit.

"Come back you old ones, show the youngsters what it's about," yelled a veteran in the crowd.

Dominguin took the praise with his accustomed cool and insisted it was a one-day comeback. The next day the ring would be dismantled and they could build the old people's home. Nostalgia is big business and the matadors fighting free of charge raised more than half a million dollars.

Tickets Rise About 20%

MADRID (AP) — Spain's 209th bullfighting season is off to a rocky start, beset by labor problems, matadors' miscues, a lack of top stars and inflation.

With the season only a few fights old, trade sources predict the course of the "national fiesta" will depend more than ever this year on foreign tourists, many of whom seldom like or understand what they see.

Ticket prices range from the equivalent of $7 for an acceptable seat in the sun to more than $60 for ringside in the shade, about 20 percent higher than last year.

Tourism officials estimate that at least 60 percent of the projected 15 million spectators who will attend nearly 3,000 bullfights this year will be foreigners. In Spain's sunny resort areas, Spaniards may be outnumbered 3-1.

Many of the foreigners, encouraged by hotels and travel agents, will be taking their first look at bullfighting — perhaps just so they can tell their friends and relatives they saw a bullfight. "They won't know whether they are seeing a good or bad bullfight," says one longtime Madrid *aficionado*. "The promoters know this."

Dance

La Scala Short Ballets Are a Very Mixed Bag

By Brendan Fitzgerald

MILAN, April 15 (IHT) — If La Scala combined its latest dance offerings in a single program it would produce a performance of normal proportions. Instead the chief choreographic novelty, Roland Petit's treatment of Bartok's "The Miraculous Mandarin," figures billing with two nondance items, Stravinsky's "Oedipus Rex" and Schoenberg's "Erwartung," in an evening of substantial duration.

The alternating bill of three ballets totals less than an hour of movement, unless one counts milling about during intermissions, which last longer than the ballets they separate. It would appear that La Scala, beleaguered stronghold of opera, is dealing with increased demand for ballet by offering more programming but less time.

Bartok's redoubtable score competes to survive its choreographic ambitions. In this latest manifestation, staged by Petit and sustained by incisive and taut conducting by Claudio Abbado, the music wins out. Petit's treatment, initially stimulating due to its almost total disregard for the narrative props of the libretto, seems unresolved and unconvincing by its end.

Despite the insipid denouement, interest is unflaggingly sustained by the brilliance of the dancing. In superb form, Denys Ganio's, chief concession to mandarinism is a tufted coat he discards at the start of his sensual jousts with Luciana Savignano's prostitute. Their duets are ravishing contests in fluid line and physical elegance — Savignano has never been shown to better advantage — but it is all too self-aware to match the dramatic obsession of Bartok's sound.

Petit's vocabulary is, perversely enough, as classical here as in anything he has ever done. Wearying of its lyrical phrasing, one lusts for more coarseness to match what is after all a very raunchy situation. Touches of Petit's recent "Phantom of the Opera" and "Pique Dame" appear in the use of trap doors and the Baryshnikov-inspired leaps the choreography gives to Ganio.

Josef Svoboda's setting, a squalid, tiled arena like a sliced-open public convenience, is backed by city silhouettes with projected clouds and cobblestones overhead. Its starkness suits Bartok's desperation more than Petit's display does, but that display reveals extraordinary qualities not only in Ganio and Savignano but in a trio of La Scala's own male dancers: Maurizio Bellezz, Marco Pierin and Paolo Podini.

All-Ballet Program

On the all-ballet program, all new to La Scala, Jiri Kilian's bumptiously juvenile "Symphony in D" opens the show. Though the program note defines this ballet as a brilliant amalgam of classical and modern dance, there is not a phrase of modern dance to be found in it — Kilian's jokey essay is accented by vernacular episodes of movement that are neither classical nor modern but simply human. Amalgamation with Haydn's character seems unsought, only his tempi are respected.

Jerome Robbins' "Afternoon of a Faun," a departure from the Nijinsky-Bakst-Debussy original with only Debussy retained, is as fresh as the day it was created. Robbins' elegant, chaste and captivating version was the jewel at the heart of the Scala program. Danced with youthful charm and a trace of tentativeness by Oriella Dorella and Marco Pierin, it is an instant winner and one sure to become even more enticing when they have fully absorbed its oblique and subtle style. Robbins chose the the Scala dancers but entrusted its staging in Milan to Francisco Moncion, who with Tanaquil Leclercq danced the world premiere at New York City Center on May 13, 1953.

The program ends with 17 minutes of pelvis pushing provided by Maurice Bejart via Ravel's "Bolero." Luciana Savignano tops the table effectively with linear clarity and reptilian remoteness even when involved in provoking the concluding gang bang. It was delirously applauded, as was the improved sound coming from the orchestra under the direction of David Coleman, a welcome aural change on ballet nights in these parts.

Gnostic Pages Found at Yale

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP) — Pages in Egypt's ancient "Gnostic Library" of Nag Hammadi, ranked with the Dead Sea scrolls as winners on early Christianity, have helped new meaning through discovery of missing pieces among the Yale University papyrus fragments, scholars say.

The identity of Yale's 13 fragments of the fourth century writing was discovered two months ago by researcher Stephen Emmel.

"When I pulled them off the shelf and looked at them I was astounded," said the Yale religious studies graduate student who spent three years in Cairo studying the Gnostic library.

"I thought, 'I know that man!' The handwriting is marked indelibly in my brain cells."

Emmel's intuition proved true. He assembled the 13 fragments and found that they belonged to Codex VI, the third of the 13 controversial Gnostic books.

The books were found in 1945 by peasants digging in the desert near Nag Hammadi in Egypt. Scholars say the discovery with the Dead Sea Scrolls in providing information on the early history of Christianity.

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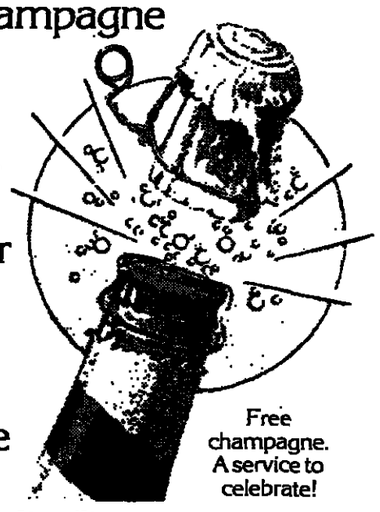

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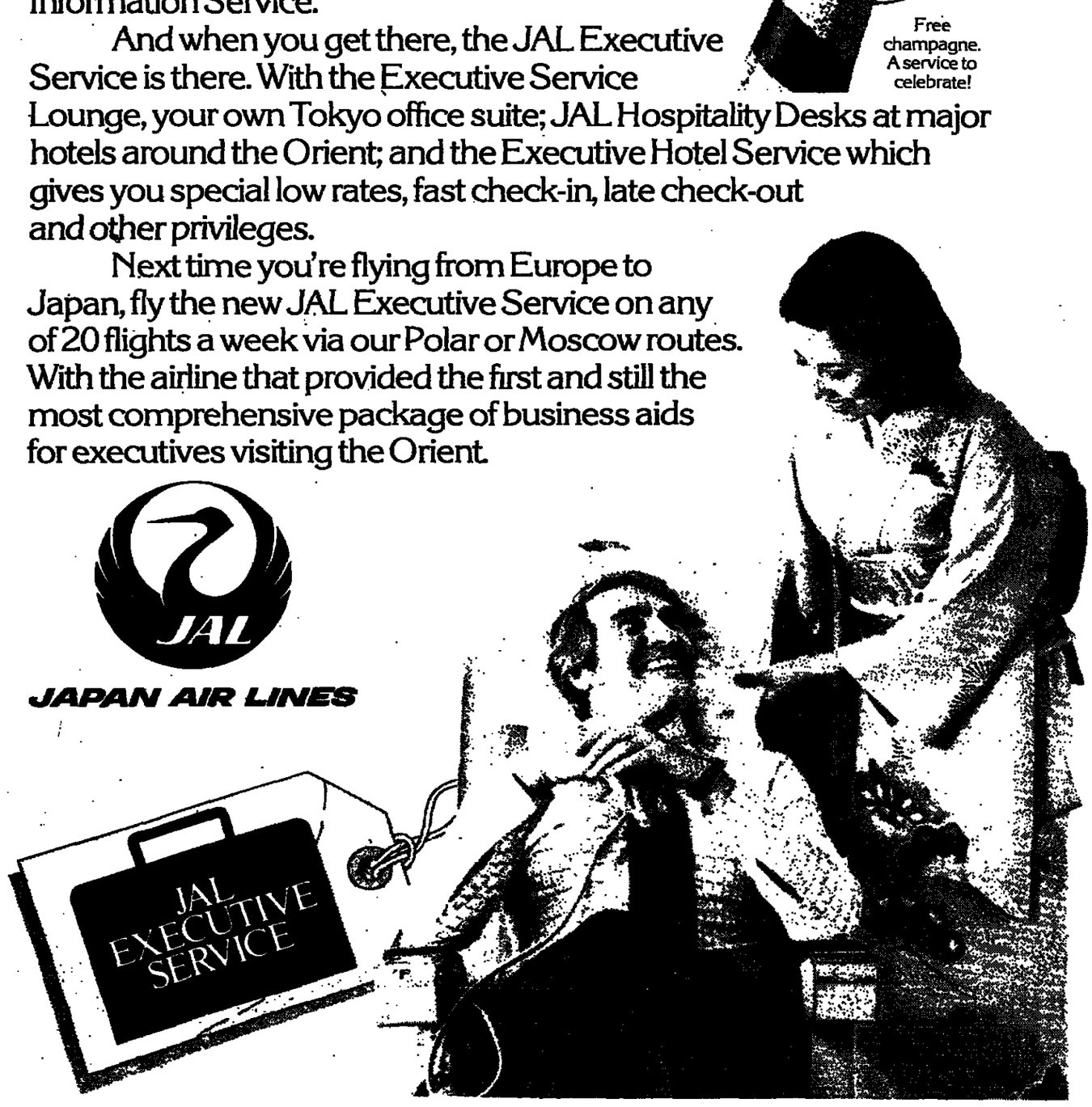

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6 Wednesday, April 16, 1980

Human Rights Dilemma

China's latest step toward cutting out already limited freedom of expression is a reminder that in places where human rights are not based on long-established principles and institutions they are subject to revision on short notice. When it is ratified by the People's Assembly in June, China will have eliminated citizens' rights to freedom of speech, correspondence, the press, assembly, association, procession, demonstration and freedom to strike. Since the people's democracy is a dictatorship, there is no need to wait anxiously for the assembly's vote. Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping's experiment with greater personal liberty for the masses is over.

That is important for a billion Chinese. Because human rights are a legitimate concern for all persons and nations, it is important to the other three-fourths of the world, too. Individuals, for the most part, are free to express their outrage at human rights violations wherever they occur. Their reactions, however heated, are also mostly inconsequential. The same cannot be said for nations; and even less so for superpowers. If the leader of a superpower, such as U.S. President Carter, includes human rights in his foreign policy mix, he must constantly re-evaluate the consequences of his stand.

What, for example, will be the impact on the United States of Peking's changing posture? If the Carter administration continues its relationship with China as if nothing had happened, countries such as South Korea and Argentina, both of which consider themselves victims of the Carter policy, will be aggrieved. The Soviet Union will accuse the United States of applying a double standard and retaliate. President Carter's word, once again, will be devalued. And countries that have made progress in civil liberties, such as South Korea since the death of President Park Chung Hee, might backslide.

But what alternative does Mr. Carter have? China is pivotal in the world power balance. Now that the Soviet Union has nuclear parity or better with the United States and clear superiority in conventional forces, as well as a tactical advantage in most of the world's tinder boxes, the People's Republic is, de facto, the most important single ally of the United States. The security-conscious Russians have an atavistic terror of the Chinese hordes. As long as they fear a potentially hostile China on their southern border, they will never turn their full tactical and strategic power west toward Europe and the United States. President Carter is in no position to endanger that relationship. Besides, he has little leverage in Peking.

Where human rights policy conflicts with incontrovertibly more compelling security interests, the human rights policy must give way. What's more, it should be stated so as to make it clear that it *will* give way. Certain human values may be absolute, but they are not attainable in China or elsewhere by U.S. fiat. Concessions should be extracted by diplomacy, by legislation where practical, and in some cases by threat or force where lives are in danger and those are the only means available. But with rare exceptions, such as the prevention of a Holocaust, the president of the United States does not have the mandate to endanger the interests of his own people to advance those of another.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

An African Coup

Is there in Africa, or anywhere else in the Third World for that matter, any military man who cannot find noble rationalization for a coup? The amount of self-justifying rhetoric lying around barracks shelves seems virtually unbounded. In Liberia over the weekend, for instance, the elected president, William R. Tolbert, 66, was dislodged — and murdered — in a coup led by Army Master Sgt. Samuel Doe, 28, who announced that Mr. Tolbert had been guilty of "incomparable corruption" and had neglected the masses. The sergeant had no alternative, he said, but to overthrow him.

Really? Mr. Tolbert, a smooth old hand who represented Liberia's elite (descended of former American slaves), did indeed preside over a fair amount of corruption. Under his and his class's rule, an awful lot of people stayed poor. He ran a paternalistic show and in the last few months he had laid on the police with a heavy hand. His True Whigs, furthermore, had won every election for more than a century — not a record promising an early peaceable transfer of power.

Yet Mr. Tolbert was not your obvious candidate for corrupt and bloodthirsty dictator of the year. The "rice riots" of a year ago had stirred him deeply. He had sanctioned Liberia's first registered opposition party, opened his government and extended the franchise to Liberians without American roots, promised to serve only one term, endorsed a more populist conception of development, and so on. Just two months ago the State Department gave Mr. Tolbert a glowing human-rights report — by contrast, Sgt. Doe has started out, it is reported, by summarily executing Mr. Tolbert and perhaps also his son. The classic dilemma of reform was evidently being played out: Change instigated from the inside did not satisfy critics on the outside. It emboldened them.

The U.S. roots of Liberia's elite have inclined it to accept and profit from a special relationship with the United States. On its part, the Carter administration, like its predecessors, has been pleased to cultivate this rather old-fashioned African country on which it could count for a friendly reception for U.S. values, economic links and views. It would be surprising if the new leaders in Monrovia did not want to show they were reviewing the coziness of this tie. As they do, they will no doubt say more harsh things about William Tolbert to justify ousting and killing him. They should rule at least as well as he.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Cost of Embassy Terror

Tehran, Tripoli, Kabul, Islamabad, Bogota. The series of embassy seizures and terrorist violence around the world has not only been frustrating and humiliating. It threatens professional diplomatic practice and will discourage and enervate diplomatic staffs, not least the Foreign Service of the United States.

The condition of the Foreign Service officers among the Tehran hostages can be imagined. The low morale and turnover at the U.S. Embassy in Pakistan are now public knowledge: Only a few remain of the more than 100 who survived the burning of the embassy in Islamabad, in which two Americans died. A post that was once a Foreign Service plum and a good place for a diplomat to raise a family has suffered a grim change. Most of the replacements reportedly will be bachelors. More to the point, the embassy has lost expertise and continuity. Old contacts with Pakistanis have been cut off. Diplomacy is bound to suffer.

In a time of trouble throughout southwestern Asia and the Middle East, experienced diplomatic teams are essential. And that requires not only the service of old hands but new talent. The possible danger in official duty abroad, however, could keep many promising young people out of the Foreign Service. That is not immediately evident; some 9,000 took the most recent examination. Yet at the risk of being crossed off the list, some candidates express dismay at the thought of serving in unstable situations. Gallows humor about "combat pay" is not uncommon.

The quality of performance that can be expected of a nation's envoys at any level is a matter of serious concern, and not only to Americans. It is just one more reason why all nations should be moving urgently to defend their missions and diplomats everywhere.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Carter: Too Abrupt for Allies?

Jimmy Carter is no longer satisfied with mere words. Now he demands action from his European allies in order to come to terms with Iran . . .

The U.S. president is, however, presenting his demands in a way the Europeans find too abrupt. They have also every reason to criticize the Americans for want of consultations and planning for joint actions . . .

Europe expects military protection from the United States; thus not only the White House but also the U.S. public feel that Europe should do something in return . . .
— *From the Svenska Dagbladet (Stockholm).*

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
April 16, 1905

WASHINGTON — Jujitsu is a trick of self-defense worth knowing, is one of the conclusions of the report of a board of army and navy officers appointed to consider the physical training of cadets at West Point and midshipmen at Annapolis. The board made a special investigation of jujitsu, to determine the advisability of its incorporation into the course of physical training at the two academies. The report adds: "A careful consideration of the fighting in the Russo-Japanese war has shown conclusively that the sword is not a weapon of the past. Enough has been reported officially on both sides to show that it has been used effectively, particularly in night attacks."

Fifty Years Ago
April 16, 1930

LONDON — The Duchess of York is expecting an heir. The following announcement was issued here today: "Her royal highness the Duchess of York has canceled her forthcoming engagements, and she is not undertaking and further functions during the summer." The Duke and Duchess of York at present have one daughter, Princess Elizabeth, who was born April 21, 1926, and is heir presumptive to the throne in succession to the Prince of Wales and her father. Should a son be born to the duchess, the succession would devolve upon him, unless and until such time as the Prince of Wales might be married and become a parent. The duchess was formerly Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon.

Time to Make a Deal With OPEC?

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — Nothing has so ravaged the world economy as the 100 percent increase in oil prices last year. OPEC's monopoly-pricing, based on a strategy of deliberately restricting supply, is a major cause of worldwide inflation and financial instability.

So it has been natural for concerned citizens — officials and government experts — to wonder whether or not the consuming countries and OPEC can strike some kind of a "deal" to provide a a degree of stability for the oil-consumers, and assurance for OPEC that worldwide inflation won't eat up its oil profits.

A "deal," in short, would be a way of convincing OPEC that its oil is worth as much in real terms on world markets as it is in the ground.

A Push

The notion of some such arrangement got an important forward push from the Brandt Commission recently, in the context of the broader question of interdependence of the North (developed nations) and the South (less developed nations, including OPEC).

Banker Peter Peterson, a member of the commission, has described the proposal as a "concordat" by which OPEC could help alleviate the problems of their Third World brothers.

But an idea of how difficult it will be to achieve such a deal between groups of countries can be gleaned from an extraordinarily candid interview given by one of the three OPEC members of the Brandt Commission to OAPEC, the bulletin of the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries.

Abdullatif Al Hamad, director-general of the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development, told OAPEC that a deal would have to go way beyond mere indexing of prices.

"What we [the Brandt Commission] are saying is that a deal has to be worked out. The most powerful instrument in the South is oil. Therefore, the best symbol of interdependence between the North and South is the energy supply. It's our trump card," Al Hamad said.

"The report recognizes that we cannot rely on decisions made in the North without involving the South. The era of the 1950s and 1960s is gone forever.

"The realities today reflect the new formal and informal power-sharing approach as a fact of life which is gradually being accepted. Consequently, when we come to the question of energy, if the North would like to call on the South to provide stability and security of supply of this crucial commodity, there has to be a trade-off."

The terms are still, as Al Hamad outlines them: "major" flows of resources to the South, access to the North's technology, a departure from protectionism, and strict oil conservation policies "in return for the . . . predictability of [petroleum] price rises and a gradual rise in prices."

Another aspect of the "deal" the commission envisaged, according to Al Hamad, "was the right of the OPEC countries to an increase in the real as well as the monetary price of oil." This would be a recognition of the depletable nature of oil resources.

And finally, the commission introduced the concept of a tax to be paid on each barrel of oil by the industrialized nations to create a fund for the poor ones.

Tax

Al Hamad suggested (presumably his own, not necessarily the Brandt Commission's number) a $1-per-barrel tax that would yield $12 billion a year. "If the rich countries feel this is too much of a burden, they should consume a little less," Al Hamad said in the interview.

Politically, it would be difficult for the United States and other consuming nations to meet all these demands. As Peterson recognizes, many will view this package as a demand not only for transfer of resources to the Third World, but for a transfer of power, as well, and little, if any, sacrifice on the part of OPEC.

But the reality has to be faced: The West has allowed a situation to develop in which OPEC doesn't have to pump oil — and in fact, production ceilings are already in effect throughout the Gulf. But eventually, the oil producers will run out of the stuff, and to make their deserts bloom, the Arab members of OPEC will need Western investment and technology. The West, Al Hamad should know, holds some trump cards, too.

Who makes the opening play? One possibility, it seems to me, is to lay Mr. Walter Levy's indexation plan on the table.

The New York energy consultant has now fleshed out in great detail his proposal for "energy bonds" that would be sold by an international agency to OPEC. These would guarantee not merely constant purchasing power, at maturity, of the vast petrodollar deposits that otherwise would be eroded by inflation, but would provide an increase in real terms as well.

That's not everything OPEC wants, but there would be lots of pluses in it for the cartel — and lots of financial problems, perhaps too many, for the consuming governments. But some long-term understanding on prices and the flow of oil is clearly in the interest of the United States and other consuming nations.

If OPEC is serious about a dialogue, Levy's plan is a good place to start it off.

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An Overdose of Economists

By George W. Ball

WASHINGTON — In this season of apostasy, the high priests of economics face a bitter challenge. As soothsayers they have lamentably failed, showing themselves quite as fallible as the Greek oracles or the readers of sheep's entrails. As practitioners, their cures have often proved worse than the disease.

During the long period of sustained innocence that lasted through the 1950s and 1960s, we basked in the happy conviction that economics was a developed science. The revered prophet, John Maynard Keynes, had taught that we could, by careful demand management, render business cycles as flat as a desert higway, so that, by keeping the faith, we might look forward to a long future of steady economic growth. Economists were, they assured us, on the verge of mastering man's economic ills just as the medical doctors were mastering disease. We assumed, in other words, that economics had reached a level of advancement roughly equivalent to the sulfanilamide age in medicine.

Shocked

No wonder we were shocked when we found that the state of economic science more nearly paralleled Dr. Harvey's discovery of the circulation of blood. To be sure, that disturbing insight has not stopped the production of new economists; doctoral candidates are still filling thousands of pages with opaque formulas and devising elaborate charts that strikingly resemble a phrenologist's schematic drawing of the human cranium. But honest practitioners no longer try to hide their dubiety; many are quite frankly resorting to leeches and poultices.

At the moment, the doctors are prescribing protracted bleeding in the hope of curing the U.S. economy of the high fever of inflation, but, as is traditional with doctors, they stridently disagree. In some quarters there is a great vogue for Dr. Milton Friedman, who is busy prescribing not only for Ronald Reagan but also for Margaret Thatcher. I am grateful to Friedman, for it was he who in the fall of 1974 reassured me that I need not worry about high oil prices, since inflation would render them nugatory while OPEC would promptly fall apart. Today, he is as single-minded as a naprapath. Naprapathy holds that human disease can be cured by adjusting the ligaments; Dr. Friedman would cure the economic dislocations by regulating the money supply.

New Healers

New healers are consistently emerging, such as the young Dr. Laffer, who asserts that we could painlessly cure our ills by cutting taxes — a remedy enthusiastically echoed by any number of lay practitioners. But some, like the venerable Dr. Hayek, sturdily adhere to the true faith of Adam Smith, refusing, like the legendary medieval priest, to change his *mumpsimus* for the new-fangled *sumpsimus*. Finally, a zealous core of true believers still fall back on the time-proven quackery of Karl Marx.

Disagreement persists even as to the most fundamental issues; thus economic model builders vie with their more classical confreres just as the ancient School of Cnidos, which concentrated on symptoms from the patient, was disputed by the School of Hippocrates, which studied causes and held that disease was the improper balancing of blood, phlegm, yellow bile and black bile.

To an ancient like myself who was in Washington early in the New Deal, all this resembles the orgy of theorizing and experimentation practices on the U.S. economy by President Roosevelt's changing stable of PhDs. No one knew what nostrums, if any, would work, but that did not discourage us from trying. Today, the American public is playing the same guinea pig role as in the 1930s.

Though I have no special brand of snake oil to offer, I have faith that the U.S. economy is sufficiently robust to survive. Yet, I cannot forget the infant Louis XV who, after contracting smallpox, was saved from death only because his nurse hid him from the ministrations of the doctors whose vigorous attentions killed both his brother and his father. For Americans there is no place to hide, nor, unlike medical doctors, can economists even be sued for malpractice.

Baffled

No wonder that the patient citizen is worried, baffled and frustrated by the different advice and indifferent results of economists who are equally worried, baffled and frustrated. We are still decades away from economic antibiotics.

Humility is, however, the first requisite to understanding, and it is comforting to discover economists who are at least privately admitting that they no longer have full confidence in their own omniscience. It is a good sign and the beginning of wisdom. They would do well to recall the famous comment of that distinguished medical doctor, the senior Oliver Wendell Holmes: "If the whole *materia medica*, as now used, could be sunk to the bottom of the sea, it would be all the better for mankind — and all the worse for the fishes." Unfortunately, Holmes's prescription could never be applied to our economic text books: It would violate the Clean Water Act.

The writer was formerly a U.S. undersecretary of state. He wrote this article for The Washington Post.

Letters

Disunity

If the Finlandization of France and West Germany of which some of your columnists speak, continues apace, and if these countries force the United Kingdom into a subservient position in the EEC, then why should not the United States join with such English-speaking/British-Commonwealth nations as agree on the defense of countries like Afghanistan and on the avoidance of the Olympics to establish a trade union and defense arrangement in harmony with their non-Finlandized spirit?

C.J.N. BALLEY
Wassenaar, the Netherlands.

Getting Worse

It's getting worse to be an American overseas.

In 1936, the U.S. Navy saved my father by force and in the nick of time, from a Franco firing squad in Majorca. This was a specific, non-political, bold action to save an individual American life. Today, 50 Americans are turning into limp vegetables in Tehran while the colossus United States "prays" for the wisdom of the ayatollah and the militant students holding them hostage.

The invasion of a U.S. Embassy should be treated as a declaration of war. We can always negotiate peace afterwards. Isn't this what should have been done in Iran in November? I heard while in Moscow last December that had the Soviet Embassy been invaded in Tehran the affair would have ended in a week. Instead, we showed incredible softness towards Iran and — without first checking out our "allies" positions on the Afghanistan invasion — ineffectual toughness towards the Russians. Not without reason, the French and West Germans saw better ways, independently of the United States, to protect their oil sources and business as usual with the Soviets and succeeded in putting the United States on the defensive regarding the Afghanistan affair.

When will we stop being so prayerful, democratic and ineffectual in world affairs? The U.S. political system is the oldest, the most stable and the most successful in the world. However, we cannot apply domestic U.S. democratic ideals to the solution of ideologically contrary world problems. The next administration faces crucial, risky years. We are now beyond the "Soviet peace" imposed by Stalin at Tehran, Yalta and Potsdam and which helped the Russians surpass the West in military strength. We had better take lessons from West German Realpolitik and French pragmatism and install a professional, consistently worldwise, foreign ministry — free of domestic politics — that will concern itself with the absolute, hard, selfish safeguard of U.S. interests abroad and nothing else.

It may again then become a matter of pride (and security) to be an American overseas.

VICTOR ALVAREZ.
Brussels.

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U.S. Hawks In Land Of Doves

By Stephen Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — Somethi good is happening to U.S. national security deba Hawks and doves are finding co mon ground. A sensible and s tainable consensus may be heavi into view.

Now it is ancient history, dat back at least to that December when the Red Army plunged i Afghanistan, that doves are movi right. Jimmy Carter's reversal been confessed and chronicl Even George Kennan has found prudent to hedge that "no one guarantee, of course," that the So et invasion was not a prelude military aggression farther afie Only the scope, not the fact, of Soviet Union's readiness to take cal advantage of its newly and pensively acquired global milit reach is now in contention.

First Sign

What is new is the flow in opposite direction. Conservati known for their alarms, are com up with analyses made in the by liberals with a restrained attitu toward Soviet power.

The first sign of this popped in a recent Foreign Affairs art by Robert W. Tucker of Johns H kins University, who achieved a tain note after 1973 by making case for a war for oil. He descri the invasion of Afghanistan as a nal that we have entered "a dangerous period" in which great military power has emer intent on altering the global sta quo" — good traditional conse tive fare.

What was head-turning was see Tucker go on to suggest that Soviet Union's lower material might make its military edge tem rary, if the United States and its lies set about redressing the mili balance. Informed liberals been underlining for some ye that the Soviet economy is in an mistakable slow- or no-growth and that this puts inescapable straints on defense.

Warns on Kremlin

To find a rigorous thinker not exactly take the chill off warning that Soviet risk-takers be tempted to exploit the period all the United States can catch But it did seem to restore a perspective. It is one thing for United States to contemplate to war to serve its strategic aim is another to serve those aims b creasing defense spending a percentage points — off a nearly three times Moscow's.

Now comes another tone-se hawk: Georgetown's Edward Luttwak writing in Commen He warns that the Kremlin, emb dened especially by its new newly earned (in Afghanistan Ethiopia) operational confidenc its armed forces, is being drawn seek "a permanent enhancemen its position in some decisive changing way." No surprise the

But he, too, contends that time period in which the 'wind of Soviet military advantage is jected to close happens to coin with the advent in full force restriction on the Soviet econ whose first signs are already us." For instance, "mostly Mos and backward" Central Asians flooding the Soviet labor force.

But this is not all, in a parag of a lucidity and balance that we have set hawks to screaming George Kennan had drafted Luttwak explains how the West saved:

". . . by coincidence, the gr ual recovery of American rea about the outside world after the death of Mao and the fall of Gang of Four in 1976, and the stirrings of belated alarm in W ern Europe have all created circ stances in which the decline in military effort has been reversed that a modest but accelerating covery is now under way. Even net annual growth that is in re well short of the much-publicize percent U.S.-NATO budget tar the trend has now become adv for the Soviet Union. Thus, ins of being free to expect an open-e ed period of growing military vantage, the Soviet Union is confronted with a *transitory* pe of superiority that will end — present trends — in the 1980s."

Embroider

All of us could embroider Tucker and Luttwak have to But let us get to the main po Conservatives have rightly as for a recognition that Soviet po poses a problem that cannot dealt with on a business-as-u basis. Liberals have rightly a that the U.S. response be based more than selective worst-c alarms. Are the two camps fin listening to each other? Is the base coming to an end?

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Krupp's huge bucket-wheel excavator gouges earth at the Hambach open coal mine of Rheinische Braunkohlenwerke.

German Technology — 1980

Part Two

3d World to Get More Investment

By David Minthorn

BONN (AP) — The Hanover International Trade Fair is sponsoring a group of seminars this year affirming trade and investment possibilities in the developing nations.

Economists predict rising West German investments in the Third World this year as companies recoup from a business setback in Iran.

West German exports to Iran skyrocketed to DM 2.3 billion last year from DM 6.8 billion in 1978 as orders for machinery, electronic equipment, chemicals, steel and installations were slashed by Islamic revolutionaries.

"Hopes for industrializing some countries were overrated," a West German trade specialist commented. "Iran's development plans have been consigned to the waste bas-

Tools, Shoes

Other developing countries — especially a dozen or so on the threshold of full industrialization — remain prime customers for West German know-how and capital goods, economists report. Textile machinery, mining equipment and tools to manufacture furniture, shoes and other consumer products are typical German capital goods sought by the Third World, said Peter Gonschior of the German development assistance company, DEG.

The government-owned DEG helps promote West German business involvement in developing countries by subsidizing joint ventures and other transfers of technology.

"Deals for German technology typically involve machines to handle raw materials and equipment for labor-intensive production of consumer items," said Mr. Gonschior.

"Some developing countries like Brazil, South Korea and Nigeria with auto assembly lines want German technology for component industries — tires, lamps and the like," he said. "And certain Asian countries are now looking to us for ship-building technology."

Mr. Gonschior said 13 countries account for more than three-fourths of West German's trade with the developing world. All are rated in the so-called takeoff," phase of industrialization.

They are: Algeria, Nigeria, Kuwait and other Gulf states, Saudi Arabia, South Korea, Taiwan, Greece, Yugoslavia, Spain, Mexico, Brazil and Argentina.

Some West Germans worry that transfer deals will backfire if developing nations use imported equipment to produce goods that can undersell West German products.

Most economists disagree. "Technology transfers and investments will increase, probably aiding our employment situation in the 1980s by opening new markets and expanding existing ones," a spokesman of the Rationalization Curatorium of the German Economy predicted.

Access to Oil

Peter Von Siemens, president of the German Institute for Economic Research, also supports more West German industrial involvement in Third World. He said this will spur requirements of developing nations for capital goods and keep Germans at work producing the equipment.

Other trade experts believe that West German direct investments in developing countries are crucial to maintain market penetration and ensure access to oil and other raw materials.

Manufacturing or processing industries dominate West German investments in developing countries, and the country ranks second behind the United States as an importer of components and finished goods built by the Third World.

"There is a trend to the same type of division of work existing among industrialized countries," said Wolf-Dieter Melzer, director of the DEG. "This is shown by the increasing amount of trade in components and finished products."

West Germany's direct investments in developing countries amounted to DM 18 billion at the end of last year, about 27 percent of the foreign investments of DM 66 billion, Mr. Melzer said.

This was down from about 30 percent in recent years, a result of investment withdrawals from Iran and other trouble spots and a boom in West German investments in the United States, he said.

"German direct investments in developing countries should recover to 30 percent and gradually increase in coming years," Mr. Melzer predicted.

Developing countries with a significant German investments are: Spain, Greece, Nigeria, Liberia, Brazil, Mexico, Argentina, Venezuela, Panama, Indonesia, Malaysia, India, Singapore and the Philippines.

"They have a combined total of about two-thirds of the German direct investments in the Third World," Mr. Gonschior reported.

Since its founding in 1962, the DEG has helped finance 250 enterprises in 70 developing countries worth DM 770 million.

With DM 1 billion registered stock, it is fully owned by the West German government.

Mr. Melzer said DEG wants more medium-sized West German companies to get involved in joint ventures in developing nations, and is offering special financial inducements.

To promote investment opportunities, the agency is backing a symposium on "the industrialization of the Third World and the German economy" at the Hanover Fair this week.

About 3,000 persons are expected to attend seminars on four regions: Greece, Mexico, the ASEAN countries and West Africa.

"The 1973 oil crisis ended any notion that industrialized countries are the givers and the developing nations the takers," said Hans-Georg Thimann, spokesman for the fair. "How it's 50-50 give and take. One side can't do without the other."

"These countries know what is needed," he added. "They have a thin layer of highly educated people trained in the United States and Europe who know what has to be obtained. Financing is the biggest problem."

All types of machinery, transportation and communications equipment, warehouses and storage facilities and manufacturing systems sought by developing nations are on display in huge halls at the fair.

Visitors from around the world crowd Hanover exhibitions.

East Germany Tempts West With New Offers

By Mark Wood

BERLIN (Reuters) — Erich Honecker, the chief of the East German Communist Party, took the unusual step of opening a West German-built chemical plant recently and used the opportunity to praise the capitalist concerns from across the border for their efficiency and reliability.

Mr. Honecker's action was further evidence that balanced between the demands of its traditional support for Moscow and the need to protect its economic interests, East Germany has been working hard to keep East-West tension over Afghanistan well out of Central Europe.

While the international climate has deteriorated following the Soviet thrust into Afghanistan, the East Berlin leadership has struck a new note of openness and cordiality in its links with Western Europe, and above all with West Germany.

Since Mr. Honecker lavished praise on West German businesses active in the East, trade officials have been tempting Western firms with offers of lucrative contracts, and the government has shown uncharacteristic keenness to launch a series of ambitious projects with Bonn.

Delicate Links

"Relations haven't been so good in years, though nobody knows how long it will last," a West German official commented. "In the three months since the Afghan crisis began East Berlin has been more friendly towards us than in the whole 10 years of detente."

The Bonn government of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has shown itself equally anxious to shield its delicate links with the East from the present international storm.

As a result, for the first time since World War II a crisis between the two super powers has not been reflected in an upsurge of tension between the two German states, normally the most sensitive barometer of international relations.

East Germany was the first Soviet bloc country to announce its backing for the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan with a government statement of staunch suport and flurry of press commentaries justifying the invasion and blasting its Western critics.

But the enthusiasm quickly waned when it became clear a major East-West crisis had erupted.

Officials admit privately it was Washington's announcement of selective trade sanctions against the Soviet Union which first sounded alarm bells.

East Germany's entire economic strategy rests on a sharp expansion of exports to the West and the import of sophisticated Western technology to overhaul its obsolete industries. Extension of the U.S. measures into an all-round East-West trade freeze would thus deal a crippling blow to the leadership's plans.

The Communist Party chiefs moved quickly to keep their economic lifelines open and reduce the political temperature in Europe.

The state-run media, which normally treat West Germany as the ideological archenemy, suddenly directed their fire at the United States.

While the Carter administration has been the subject of daily attacks since January, comments by West German leaders in support of American policies have been largely overlooked.

But the new strategy soon suffered a major blow with the postponement of a planned summit meeting between the two German leaders which was due to take place at the end of February.

Officials have made clear the meeting was put off at Moscow's insistence, and the leadership's announcement of the decision left no dout that it was a reluctant move.

After declaring its commitment to staging the summit meeting by the end of 1980, East Germany set about repairing the damage.

For almost 10 years East Berlin had played the reluctant partner in negotiations on joint East-West German projects. But in February it astonished Bonn by proposing a package of agreements worth more than DM 5 billion.

Most inter-German talks center on measures to improve road and rail links between West Germany and West Berlin, at the heart of East German territory. Bonn foots the bill for the necessary work.

Smaller Package

Mr. Schmidt rejected the East German proposals, which involved the electrification of railroad lines and the construction of a power station in East Germany to feed West Berlin, saying they were inadequately thought out and too expensive.

But the rebuff did not dull East Berlin's enthusiasm. A smaller package of agreements worth DM 500 million is expected to be signed shortly.

East Germany's next step in warding off the crisis came during Leipzig Trade Fair last month, the first meeting between Eastern and Western businessmen since the incursion.

As newspapers hammered out the new official line that business and politics do not mix, Mr. Honecker went out of his way to tour Western *government and company exhibits* and spread optimism about the future of East-West trade links.

Foreign trade officials, usually the most secretive in the Soviet bloc, let it be known they planned to buy industrial equipment worth up to DM 6 billion from the West during the next five years.

The *thrust of the East German* policy has been to demonstrate that detente is divisible, and that events

(Continued from Page 19S)

Chemicals Are Expecting Slower Growth This Year

By Gareth Edwards

FRANKFURT (IHT) — After enjoying a record year in 1979, the West German chemicals industry, the largest in Western Europe and the largest exporter of chemicals in the world, expects only modest growth this year.

It is becoming increasingly preoccupied with the problems of passing on rapidly rising costs of raw materials to its customers, but sees little chance, even in the long term, of switching significantly to alternative feedstocks.

At best the industry expects a growth this year (in real terms) of 2 percent, following a rise in production last year of 5.6 percent and of 5 percent in 1978.

For the first time last year the value of West German chemical sales broke the DM 100 billion barrier, rising by 16 percent to DM 103 billion. The chemicals sector is one of the strongest pillars of the West German economy with an annual turnover that is rivaled only by the motor manufacturing and machinery building industries.

Like most of West German industry, it is hugely dependent on exports for its livelihood and in recent months it has again been exports that have been pushing along the general sales expansion.

Lacking its own raw materials the West German chemicals industry has played its role in world markets through the strength of its technology and its willingness to keep on investing huge amounts of money in research and development in order to create and to ensure a presence in the markets of tomorrow.

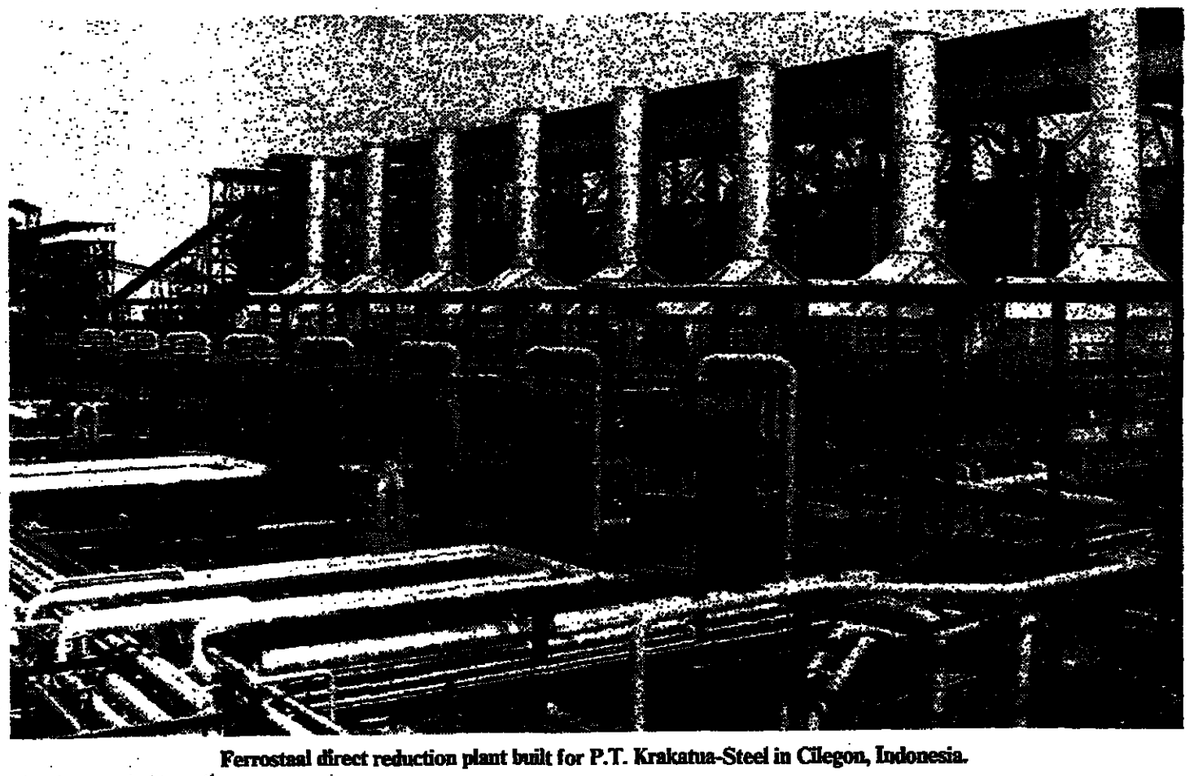
Years spent in developing export markets against the background of a steadily appreciating currency have forced the industry to follow the path of greatest efficiency in order to remain competitive.

As a result of living for years with the handicap of one of the world's hardest currencies, West German chemical companies have taken determined steps to establish a local manufacturing presence too in their export markets.

The most obvious indications of this strategy have come with the string of takeovers of West German chemical companies in the United States. The same process is also at work in other parts of the globe, especially in South America and Western Europe.

The unexpected strength of the U.S. dollar in the first three months of this year, however, and the contrasting weakness of the Deutsche mark has suddenly knocked some of the force out of the traditional chemical industry arguments that their ability to maintain competitiveness in world markets was being unacceptably undermined.

But the change in currency relationships will only take the pressure off for a short time. West Germany's sudden plunge into a deepening balance of payments deficit on the current account means that the country's expectations of and its dependence on its major exporting industries are greater than ever.



Ferrostaal direct reduction plant built for P.T. Krakatua-Steel in Cilegon, Indonesia.

Pollution of Waterways Remains Difficult Issue

FRANKFURT (IHT) — The chemicals industry in West Germany, and in particular some of the major companies, appear to feel themselves in a state of permanent siege over their record in damaging the environment and particularly two of the federal republic's major waterways, the Rhine and the Main.

Company annual reports and more regular public relations exercises during the year never fail to make the point that the international chemical industry is aware of its responsibilities toward the environment, takes them seriously, and each year is investing ever greater sums of money to ensure the safety of their plants and minimize their impact in polluting the surrounding communities.

It is, however, an uphill struggle and the fight to bring back life to long dead stretches of water is being fought increasingly at a political level. This year the battle claimed its first significant political victim, when the environment minister of the state of Hessen, Willi Gorlach, was forced to resign.

It has seldom happened that ministers have had to leave office over a scandal that started out with only allegations of a chemicals company killing hundreds of fisti in a local river. But Mr. Gorlach discovered last month that this accusation together with a series of further allegations about Hoechst — the chemicals giant which has its major plants beside the Main in Hessen — pouring thousands of tons of badly polluted water into the Main river, would not die down.

The facts of the matter have become suitably obscured in the crossfire between Hoechst and its major accusers from local newspapers and the state television station, but it has proved sufficient to have a local judicial inquiry launched.

Politically, however, Mr. Gorlach's position became untenable when it became known that the city prosecutor's office in Frankfurt was examining allegations that two of his senior officials had been passing on confidential information from within the ministry on environmental matters to senior executives at Hoechst.

It is seldom that the environmental problems inevitably raised by the existence of large chemicals plants have had such direct political consequences. But at a time when a new force is appearing on the West German political scene in the shape of the Green Party, concerning itself above with all ecological matters, it is clear that environmental issues will have to play an increasing part in the chemical industry's strategic thinking. They will also demand an ever larger part of its capital expenditure budget.

In addition the industry is also facing the introduction of new federal legislation, which will subject new materials and products to a range of strict safety tests before they are allowed onto the market.

The new law will be similar to legislation that has either been passed or is being formulated in several other European countries.

Carmakers Report Modest Rise in Output Despite Difficulties

By Andrew Hargrave

FRANKFURT (IHT) — In spite of the worldwide difficulties, West German automotive manufacturers achieved a modest average 2 percent increase in output in their home establishments, according to the industry's trade association VDA.

Their share of output of just over 10 percent is, however, boosted by a fast expansion of their overseas manufacturing facilities, bringing production to 5.5 million vehicles or 13.2 percent of the world total, including 1¼ million overseas-produced vehicles.

This compares with decreases of 11 and 8 percent respectively in the United States and Britain and an increase of 8 percent in Japan. In Europe, only France (3 percent) performed better than West Germany last year.

So home production with a high export quota is no longer the philosophy dominating West German automobile manufacturers. They now tend to follow the example of their American rivals whose policy has for long been to serve regional markets from local centers. It was this policy that brought the U.S. top two, General Motors and Ford, into Europe. Opel, of General Motors, is second only to Volkswagen (VW) in supplying passenger cars to the West German home market, Europe's biggest single customer. For Germans not only run more automobiles (two for every five inhabitants) than other Europeans, they also spend close on one Deutsche mark of every seven earned on buying and using them.

That home market is, incidentally, being increasingly penetrated by foreign makes (23 percent of sales) of which the Japanese are the most aggressive of late. Almost a quarter of all foreign passenger cars sold in Germany last year were Japanese, second only to the French, more than doubling their 1978 sales.

It is to offset sales problems in a generally stagnant home — and European — market that volume car manufacturers such as VW rely on overseas investment to maintain expansion and profits. VW cars made up two-thirds of the vehicles produced abroad but displaying German trademarks — more than 800,000 units, manufactured mainly in Brazil and the United States but also in Mexico and South Africa.

More than one-fifth of Daimler-Benz's sales originated from overseas production (mostly commercial vehicles) last year while automobiles made by Ford and Opel outside the Federal Republic also incorporate West German parts in a large measure.

The Latin American automobile market which achieved a growth rate of 10 percent last year is certainly an attractive one for West German manufacturers. Brazil is the location for VW's largest overseas production facility, with an annual output of about 500,000 units.

Pressing Need

The new factory in New Stanton, Pa., was next with an output of 167,000 vehicles. The success of the Rabbit (called Golf in Europe) is a reflection of the pressing need for fuel economy in the United States as well as the coming changes in tax aimed at penalizing "gas guzzlers." This is giving VW a chance of recapturing the share in the U.S. market it had lost in the first half of the last decade when the aging of the Beetle coincided with the post-Middle East war trauma.

New Stanton's target for this year is 225,000 vehicles and by 1985 VW hopes to raise its share of the U.S. market to 5 percent, possibly by acquiring a second manufacturing location. Negotiations with other countries to assemble VW cars and trucks, notably with Peru, are in progress. The company has also acquired a percent stake in Chrysler, Argentina, thus further broadening its Latin American base.

The increase in West German models produced overseas is reflected not only in a lower share of exports, but also in a considerable shift in the pattern of the export markets.

In 1969, half of West Germany's exports went to Western Europe and as much as 38 percent to the United States. Last year, three-quarters of all exports went to Western Europe (with the European Community in the forefront with a 55 percent share) and only 17 percent to the United States where locally produced vehicles took the place of exports.

Commercial vehicles (317,000 units) showed a 7 percent increase in production last year. The figure conceals, however, a substantial increase in heavy trucks (more than 16 tons) achieved at the expense of those between 6-16 tons carrying capacity. Trailers, too, at nearly 130,000, showed an increase in sales of 10 percent.

Rising investments abroad account partly for the steeply rising investment by the West German motor indnstry in the last few years reaching DM 6.8 billion last year. This also reflects improved profits after the nose dive in both investment and profits during the mid-1970s.

Last year, too, sales of foreign-produced vehicles rose at twice the rate of domestic sales.

Decline in Accidents

However, while profits have recovered somewhat from the mid-1970s losses, the average net return on sales of just over 3 percent is still below the results achieved 10 years ago. (Manufacturers of higher-priced cars, such as Daimler-Benz and BMW, however recorded profits well above that average).

VDA notes that accidents are on the decline, with the numbers of dead and injured considerably below the level of the early 1970s. Relative to increases in motoring, risk of accidents has been reduced by one-third and fatal accidents by 50 percent.

Moreover, the association claims, pollution by exhaust gases and noise levels have also been strongly reduced while fuel consumption was on an average 10 percent lower last year than 10 years before.

Further improvements in fuel consumption as well as in the technology, efficiency, pollution reduction, safety and ease of handling of automobiles will be discussed in some detail in further articles. But West German motor manufacturers strongly oppose any move to achieve these aims by imposing speed limits on motorways as many other nations, the United States and some Europeans among them, have done. This applies especially to makers of more powerful, and therefore speedier and more expensive passenger cars.

Prof. Werner Breitschwerdt, the member of the Daimler-Benz management board responsible for research and development, described as "utopian" claims for cars using less than 4 liter gasoline per 100 kilometers under normal driving conditions.

He estimated that speed limits would save less than 1 percent in fuel consumption. At the same time he predicted that by major improvements in weight, shape of chassis, air drag, electronic gadgets, etc., fuel savings could be as high as 10 to 15 percent by 1985 and a further 15 to 20 percent by 1995.

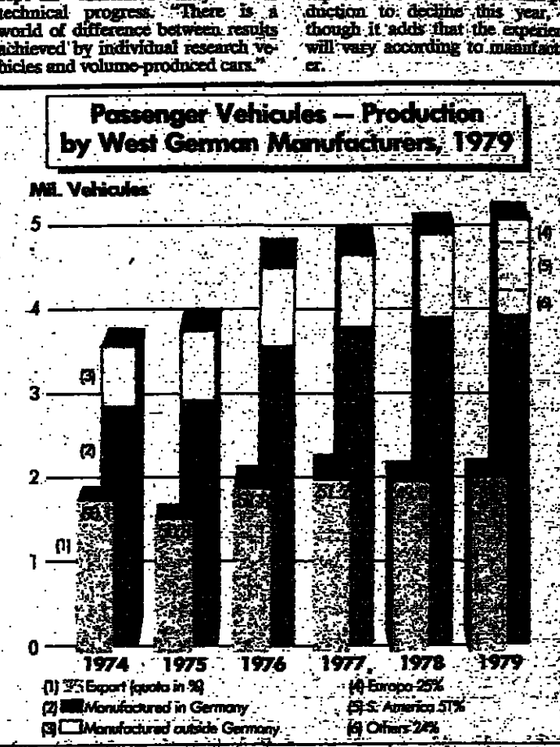
Prof. Breitschwerdt would not accept an "emaciated utility car" as technical progress. "There is a world of difference between results achieved by individual research vehicles and volume-produced cars."

While the industry is on ... whole cautious in its forecasts f... the year ahead, individual enter... tives are confident that by qualitative ... and technological progress, West ... German automobiles will remain ... among the leaders in the world.

Confidence is certainly reflected ... in the investment programs of ... leading companies. Daimler-Benz ... investing DM 10 billion in the years ... 1979-83 and is launching a new ... smaller and more economical (but ... not inexpensive) Mercedes aimed ... the U.S. market. BMW is to invest ... DM 4 billion over the next three ... four years.

VW predicts a possible fall in ... mand for passenger cars in ... home market but it hopes to com... pensate this by further expansion ... sales in Western Europe and in ... United States. (Last year the co... invested more than DM 3 billion ... lion worldwide). Daimler-Benz ... expects overall home sales and pro... duction to decline this year, ... though it adds that the experience ... will vary according to manufact... er.

For commercial vehicles, Daimler-Benz has improved the visibility of the marking on the rev counter dial.



Ideas and Achievement.

Before man can break new ground to leave conventional technology behind it takes ideas to show the technical possibilities. For example in the case of communications satellites whose reliable operation must be guaranteed for years. AEG-TELEFUNKEN has so far been involved with the construction of 9 satellite ground stations and 17 satellites, one of which was the Franco-German SYMPHONY II communications satellite launched into a geostationary orbit in 1975, which is performing its communication function perfectly to this very day. Globe-spanning communications through satellites and ground stations – that's telecommunications technology by AEG-TELEFUNKEN.

AEG-TELEFUNKEN

Designing for today, planning for tomorrow – setting the trends

Automotive Technology Gets New Impetus

By Andrew Hargrave

STUTTGART (IHT) — The West German automotive industry has always prided itself on technical excellence and the safety of individual vehicles. With electronics becoming a major factor with stricter pollution controls, and fuel economy so vital, with public disquiet about accidents, technology is in the forefront of the industry's thinking, providing new challenges and giving research and development a rising status.

An example is the promotion last year of Prof. Werner Breitschwerdt to full membership of the Daimler-Benz management board. At Volkswagen (Prof. Ernest Fiala) and Opel (Dr. Karlheinz Rademacher) research chiefs are also full members of their respective management boards.

Another pointer is the increasing expenditure on R&D: at Daimler-Benz this exceeded DM 1 billion this year, ignoring funds spent on production research.

The major automobile manufacturers are cooperating with the leading electrical and electronic concerns, Siemens, AEG Telefunken and above all, with Bosch in introducing and improving electronic controls, fuel economy and safety in vehicles. Microelectronics have really given an added impetus to advance, although it should be noted that in this area Europe is following in America's footsteps, with a development gap of several years.

The tasks of automobile design for the immediate future have recently been summed up by Prof. [illegible]:

Size, length and weight must be reduced without sacrificing inner space by optimum choice of material and shape of the vehicle.

With reduced air drag and by increased use of electronics, these improvements should result in better fuel economy.

Safety is to be improved by electronic devices (such as the anti-lock braking system, ABS and the air bag).

By changing the nature and composition of motor fuel, air pollution and noise may be reduced.

Electronics should also improve steering, the functioning of electrical parts and information to the driver. Finally, better design should improve quality, comfort and ease of handling the vehicle.

An outstanding recent example of the application of microelectronics in passenger cars is Motronic, a system developed by Bosch in conjunction with Daimler-Benz and BMW. It is an integrated fuel injection and ignition system which was developed from earlier separate purely fuel injection and transistorized ignition devices. Motronic optimizes engine performance, and at the same time saves fuel.

Fuel Injection

Another breakthrough, this time in the area of safety, came with ABS already referred to. The system went into volume production in 1978 and is now incorporated in the more expensive models of both Daimler-Benz and BMW. The expected increase in the sales of the device (which may by itself bring the price, at present around DM 2,200, down) has prompted Bosch to allocate the major part of a new DM 30 million extension to the factory at Schwieberdingen to ABS production and development.

ABS is now also being adopted experimentally to commercial vehicles with encouraging results.

There are several other ways for microelectronics to be introduced in vehicles. One is to inform the driver on a computerized dashboard of the performance and direction of the vehicle, to anticipate bottlenecks on his route and to suggest alternatives, to indicate optimum routes, etc.

Single System

How quickly then will microelectronics replace what had up to recently been largely mechanical or electrical parts in the German automobile? In a recent interview Bosch chief executive Hans Merkle indicated that such systems would expand fast, although gradually, in the first half of the current decade and reach their peak in the second half. He did not foresee any decline beyond the 1980s as the conditions for their use — pollution control, fuel economy and safety — would always remain.

There is also the intriguing question of integrating all electronic controls into a single system: tire pressure, ventilation, air/gasoline mixture, emission, steering, fuel injection-ignition, direction-finding and route-advising.

But there are formidable obstacles, Prof. Breitschwerdt of Daimler-Benz believes. Apart from the land-bound nature of the automobile, coping with unevenness and generally tough road conditions, there are also temperature changes ranging from minus 50 degrees Celsius to plus 120 degrees.

A far more urgent problem is fuel economy. Automotive manufacturers are hopeful that the improvement of 10 percent over the last decade can be further improved upon in the next one, with the design and control changes outlined earlier in this article. BMW is experimenting with an electronically controlled device to shut off three of the six cylinders of the engine while idling and so save fuel. And, with West Germany importing over 95 percent of its crude oil requirements, experiments are in progress to substitute oil with other, locally available fuel sources.

Use of Alcohol

Along with federal plans for gasoline-from-coal projects, there is an equally ambitious program involving all automobile and commercial vehicle manufacturers, as well as oil companies, refiners and gasoline station owners in using alcohol (in this case, coal-based methanol) in a mixture with gasoline, in a ration of 15 to 85.

More than 1,000 vehicles are participating in the experiment, with West Berlin as a focal point, though several gasoline points in other parts of the Federal Republic also supply the mixture. The necessary adjustments to certain plastic body parts and to the engine, fuel injection and fuel pumps are said to be minor ones and the experiment seems promising.

Other forms of alcohol such as ethanol have also been introduced experimentally but, as its most efficient conversion from a resource is from sugar beet or similar root vegetable, its use in West Germany is limited. (Although, as noted in an earlier article, Lower Saxony among others is prepared to offer sugar beet crops for conversion into ethanol).

Liquid hydrogen as a fuel is also a future possibility and so are hybrid power units, already used in the experimental buses built by Daimler-Benz. However (according to Prof. Breitschwerdt) such power units could be adapted to automobiles "only with great difficulty."

Finally, there is the electric vehicle using any power point, including ones in the home. Unfortunately, no solution has as yet been found to replace batteries with much lighter and less bulky sources. This severely limits the range of such vehicles and their use is at present restricted to city traffic.

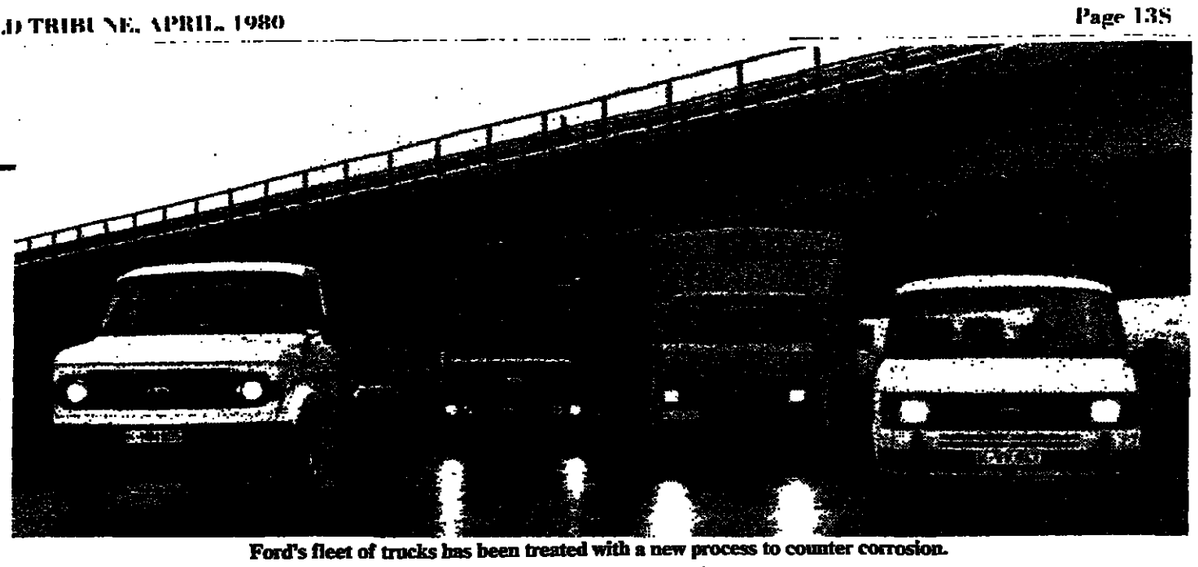
Light Distillates

Meanwhile the automotive manufacturers are hoping that ways may be found to give priority to such end users of light distillates as automobiles and chemicals which after all consume only about a quarter of all oil imported into the country, at least until the substitutes prove themselves to any substantial degree.

It is worth noting, too, that the industry's technology may be "borrowed" by another with profit. This is what Opel has done by using a technique first employed by the aircraft industry to repair damage to rear sections of cars, which is estimated to occur in as much as 42 percent of accidents in the federal republic.

Welding the new section had previously necessitated the removal of several other parts, including the gasoline tank, to avoid damage. This is being eliminated by using a new compound adhesive which enables repair without removing those parts and thereby saving up to 30 percent on labor costs. Opel is continuing experiments with other parts of the chassis and hopes this new method of repair may lead to "a stabilization of insurance costs" as well.

Ford, too, has been active on the body front, for commercial vehicles. It has introduced a new manufacturing process to protect the chassis from rust and corrosion which should last beyond the vehicle's normal life of 12 to 15 years. The process, developed in Ford's European research center at Lommel, in Belgium, has been field-tested by Ford in 13 countries, using 4,800 automobiles.



Ford's fleet of trucks has been treated with a new process to counter corrosion.

'Dieselization' Aids Truck, Bus Manufacturers

STUTTGART (IHT) — If manufacturers of automobiles are preoccupied with fuel economy, the same can be applied with an even greater force to makers of commercial vehicles. For their customers economic performance and viability are powerfully affected by the economy of transport, particularly those where long-distance haulage forms a significant part of total costs.

Possible savings in fuel costs and use of alternative fuels is consequently just as essential for the truck and bus manufacturers as it is for automobiles. While substituting diesel oil for gasoline as a motor fuel in automobiles is spreading, with Germans and the French taking the lead, diesel oil has for long been the standard fuel in German-made trucks and buses and therefore serves a useful launching platform for popularizing both vehicles and engines outside the federal republic.

America, both North and Latin America, seems perhaps the most promising outlet in terms of both the size and growth prospects of the market and (in the case of the North) the fact that diesel fuel is only now beginning to exert an impact. International Harvester has predicted that in the United States the proportion of diesel-engined trucks in the middle range (9 tons to 11.8 tons) category alone would rise from about 8 percent in 1978 to 15 percent this year and to 35 percent by 1985.

U.S. as Outlet

While the United States remains a major future outlet for "dieselization," its own truck and bus production dropped by more than a fifth last year and its world share from 34.6 percent in 1978 to 29.2 percent. At the same time, West Germany's 7.1 percent rise in output helped to increase its share from 2.75 percent in 1978 to a still modest 3.04 percent last year of a world market of 10.4 million vehicles.

So the larger West German truck and bus manufacturers, led by Daimler-Benz and Volkswagen (VW specializing at the lighter end of the range) and also including MAN and Kloeckner-Humboldt-Deutz (KHD) have endeavoured to expand their U.S. footholds, without neglecting the markets of future growth such as, for instance, Latin America.

Controlling Stake

As with passenger cars, local production and assembly are being promoted. Daimler-Benz, for instance, already manufacture well over a quarter of its trucks and buses — 67,695 last year out of 256,467 vehicles — in its 10 production and 24 assembly plants abroad, including one in the United States. The concern is now negotiating for a further assembly plant for heavy trucks in Egypt. VW, too, is expanding its overseas operation by assembling lighter trucks as well as passenger cars in Peru to strengthen even further its already powerful hold on the South American market.

KHD which has recently sold its 20 percent share in Iveco (which is now wholly owned by Fiat), is also firmly entrenched in the United States. The company has bought the American Motor Corp. truck assembly plant in Richmond, Virginia, and intends to raise its annual sales of 22,000 air-cooled diesel engines in the U.S. (18 percent of world sales) to 40 percent by 1985.

Although MAN, the fourth major West German commercial vehicle manufacturer, has abandoned plans to buy a controlling stake in White Motors of the United States, it intends to step up its efforts to claim a bigger share in a progressively "dieselized" U.S. truck market.

On the fuel economy front Daimler-Benz last year introduced a new economy engine for long-haul trucks and coaches which reduces power at low speeds through a control unit and enables fuel savings of of 10-13 percent.

Still in the experimental stage is the Gyro-bus, which is being developed (with federal government backing) by Bosch, Daimler-Benz and MAN and certain institutions. It is a diesel-engined bus supported by a flywheel which may at times take over completely for short distances such as tunnels and underpasses for emission-free travel. The combined drive is particularly suited for frequently stopping city buses where the potential saving of energy is greatest.

Another combination is a hybrid bus which derives its power from diesel fuel and storage batteries or overhead electric wire. The diesel engine runs at the optimum operating range. Electricity is provided from the main while the engine acts as an alternator during braking and so boosts electric power further.

Twenty Mercedes Benz hybrid buses are at present on trial at Esslingen, near Stuttgart.

The federal government program for methanol in a fuel mixture in a ratio of 15-85 percent is being carried out by more than 1,000 vehicles including trucks and buses. However, a far more fruitful area for alcohol is, for instance, Brazil where the ample available sugar beet or vegetable oil provide the alcohol for the fuel mixture and where both VW and Daimler-Benz are among the main promoters of its use in both automobiles and commercial vehicles.

ABS (anti-lock braking system), an adapted version of the system being used for higher-priced Daimler-Benz and BMW automobiles since 1978, is being introduced this year for Mercedes-Benz commercial vehicles. The commercial ABS has been developed jointly with the West German subsidiary of American Standard, the Westinghouse Air Brake Company, WABCO. It functions by reducing the pressure in the brake cylinder as the wheels are about to lock and is suitable for light trucks as well as for heavy combinations.

Other experiments combining safety and traffic control by computer are taking place in various areas of the federal republic. They include a collision warning system developed by Bosch and AEG Telefunken which not only warns the driver but also engages his brakes and throttle automatically. A Siemens optimization of transport and vehicle parking system, mainly for commercial vehicles, is also computer controlled and ensures a rational delivery system starting at the firm's own vehicle park.

On a section of the Ruhr motorway network automatic guiding systems developed by VW (LISA) and by the Bosch subsidiary Blaupunkt, VW and Aachen College of Technology respectively (ALI) are being tested. These benefit the long-distance driver, both commercial and private, by easing the strain of driving including choosing or avoiding of routes.

—A.H.

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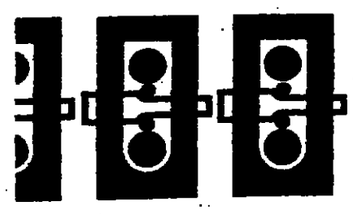
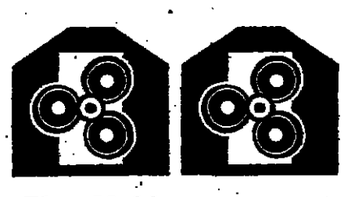
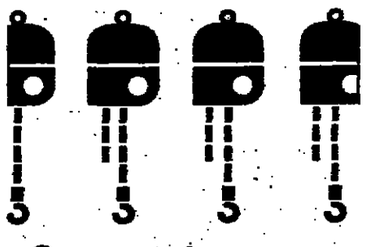
Metallurgical Plant
Integrated plant, blast furnaces, steel mills, continuous casters, electrometallurgical plant.



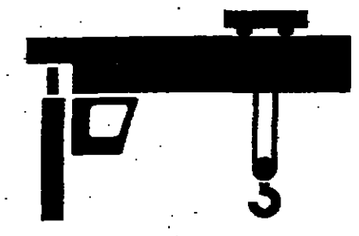
Rolling Mills
Rolling mills for beams, sections and wire-rod; strip and sheet mills, strip processing lines.



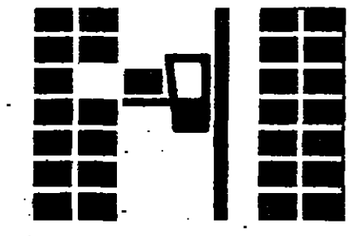
Pipe Making
Plant and machinery for the production of seamless and welded tubes and pipes. Hydraulic presses.



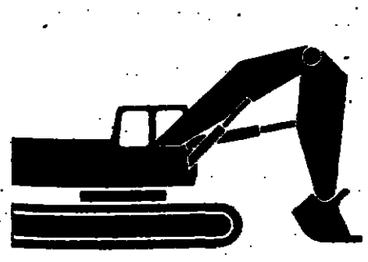
Components
Electric lifting tackle, standard crane components, load attachments, drive and control components.



Cranes
Overhead cranes, slewing cranes and jibs, suspension cranes and track systems, and steel mill cranes.



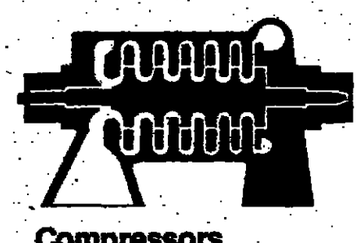
Distribution Systems
Materials handling and warehousing systems, continuous handling equipment, order pickers.



Construction Equipment
Hydraulic excavators up to 250 t, mobile cranes up to 800 t, road finishers and rollers.

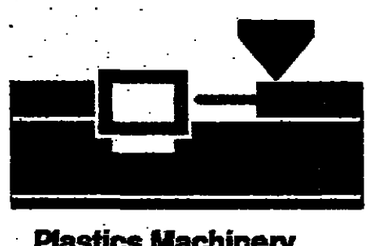
Mining Equipment
Mining and tunneling machines for hard and soft rock. Air motors.

Bulk Handling
Bucket wheel excavators, reclaimers and belt conveyor systems, container handling systems.

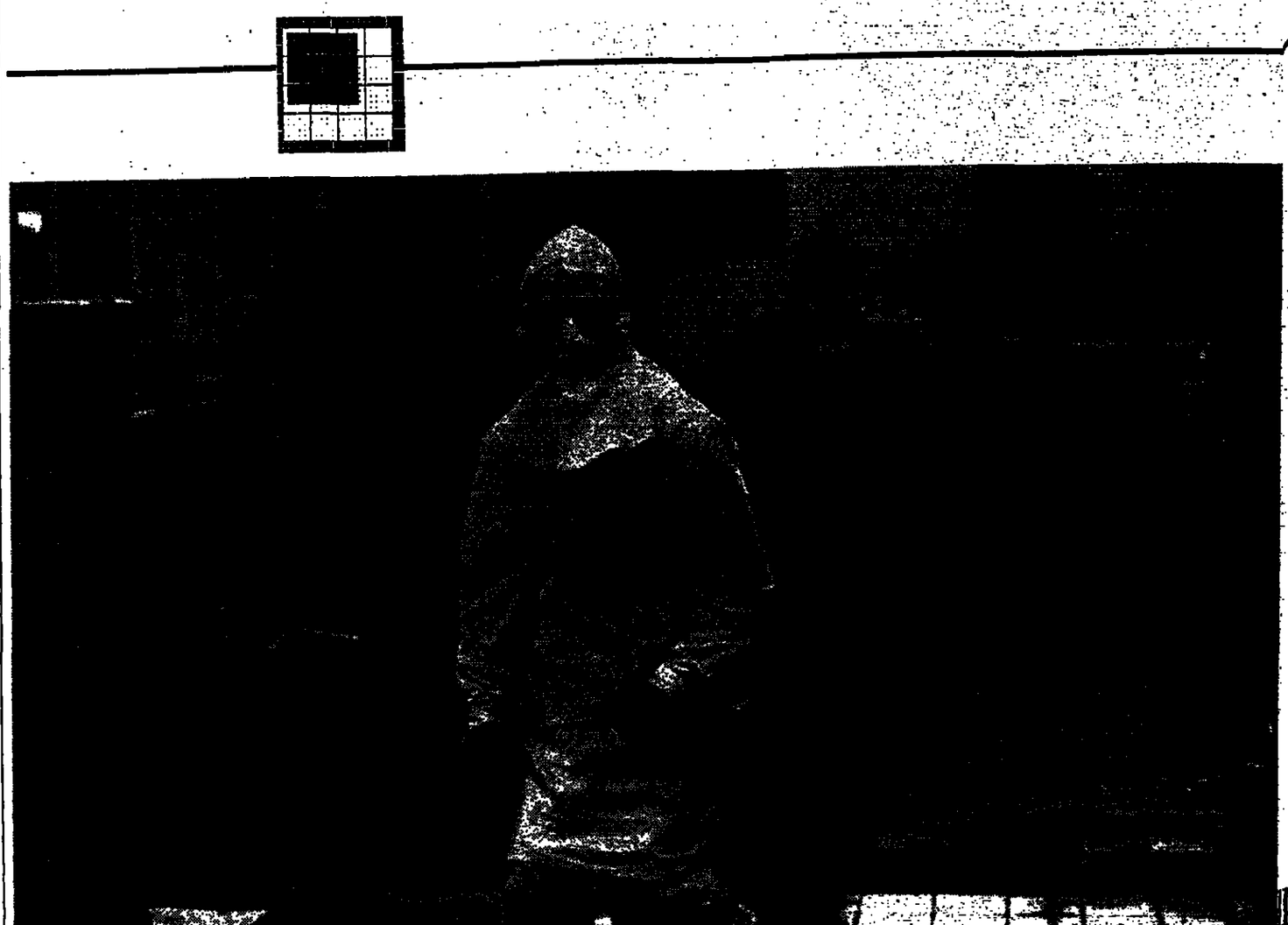


Compressors
Centrifugal compressors and positive displacement machines for air and technical gases.

Pneumatic Systems
Compressors, pneumatic tools, equipment and components for the building trade and industry in general.



Plastics Machinery
Machinery and complete systems for injection moulding and extrusion.



Cleaning person wears protective garments while working in a medical factory in Cologne.

Pharmaceuticals Lag as Other Chemicals Grow

Without Strong 1979 Export Performance, Production Would Have Stagnated

By Gareth Edwards

FRANKFURT (IHT) — The West German pharmaceuticals industry has been hard pushed to match the general growth rates shown by the chemical sector over the past 18 months, and indeed without the help of a lively export performance last year, production would virtually have stagnated.

Drugs worth DM 5 billion were sold in foreign markets last year by West German pharmaceuticals manufacturers, an increase of 16.9 percent over 1978. That performance was bettered only in 1974, when exports jumped by 21.6 percent. As a result of the strong overseas demand, drug exports accounted last year for 36 percent of West German pharmaceuticals output. Difficult conditions in the domestic market meant that the sector's overall sales expanded by less than 5 percent to a total of DM 14.1 billion.

Before World War II the German pharmaceuticals industry claimed as much as 40 percent of the world trade. With the confiscation of assets in the United States, the destruction of much of its industry at home and most importantly the emergence of stronger rivals in other countries, the West German industry has never been able to reclaim such dominance, but in the late 1960s it did win back its place as the world's largest single drug exporter.

In 1978, the latest year for which comparisons are available, West German drug manufacturers achieved exports to the value of DM 4.3 billion, compared to DM 3.5 billion for Switzerland, DM 3 billion for the United States and DM 2.5 billion for Britain. Of total world trade in drugs, West Germany was laying claim to a share of about 20 percent.

Limited Share

In terms of world production the German pharmaceuticals industry inevitably has a more limited share because of its smaller population in comparison with the United States and Japan, but it is almost twice as large as its nearest rivals in Western Europe, France, Italy and Britain.

International comparisons are bedeviled by problems of currency fluctuations, but the achievements of the German industry in the last decade are still clearly discernible.

In 1970 its share of world production was around 8.5 percent. Only about eight years later the value of world production had almost doubled from DM 71 billion to DM 130 billion, but in the same period the German pharmaceuticals manufacturers had developed their share to 10.3 percent, in the process more than doubling the worth of annual output from DM 6.3 billion in 1970 to DM 13.4 billion in 1978.

The industry has maintained an extremely healthy balance of trade surplus, although some other countries, notably Switzerland, France and Britain are finding a growing market for their products in West Germany, which is one of the world's most highly developed pharmaceuticals markets. Drug imports to West Germany amounted to DM 2.9 billion last year, a rise of 17.2 percent, compared with exports of DM 5 billion, an increase of 16.9 percent.

Increasingly, however, the importance of national drug industries can no longer be judged solely by events within the individual frontiers. Under the pressure of increasing government control the major multinational concerns are finding that they must also have a manufacturing presence within local foreign markets.

Exact figures for the business of the German pharmaceuticals industry in foreign markets are not available, but according to estimates made by the German Pharmaceutical Industry Federation, sales abroad in 1978 amounted to about DM 11 billion, of which more than 60 percent would have come from manufacture in the local markets.

Leading West German pharmaceuticals companies have been expanding their overseas interests at a rapid pace, most dramatically through a series of acquisitions in the United States.

Research and development, the core of the activities of multinational companies, whose future business prospects are a hostage to the success of their research laboratories, can only be carried out efficiently today in an international framework capable of tapping the *knowledge of a range of different countries.*

Hoechst Budget

Hoechst, West Germany's largest chemicals group, which relies on pharmaceuticals for some 16 percent of its sales, directs more than a third of its research and development budget toward pharmaceuticals. In all it employs some 13,500 people around the world on the group's R&D. In 1978 research and development was being carried on by the group in 14 different countries, accounting for an investment of more than DM 1 billion.

Its big rival Bayer, which takes 15 percent of group sales from pharmaceuticals, set the pace during the second half of the 1970s for U.S. drug company takeovers with the acquisition of Miles Laboratories and Cutter Laboratories adding in the process major new arms to its international research and development work. In the last year, however, another leading German drug company, the Berlin-based Schering, has emerged as the most active seeker after foreign acquisitions.

Its takeover in 1978 of Ashland Oil's chemicals division in the United States has been followd rapidly by three further U.S. acquisitions. Its considerably pre-war investments in the United States were confiscated in 1942 as "alien property" and sold to the public.

Since 1950 American Schering has been a division of Schering-Plough Corporation, which has no connection with the West German company. The Ashland acquisition was renamed Sherex Chemicals Corp., and this takeover was then followed by the purchase of Cooper Laboratories pharmaceuticals division, Cooper Laboratories' internal medicine division and most recently the Chemcut Corp., based in Pennsylvania.

Schering's Strategy

Sherex and Chemcut can be seen as part of Schering's strategy to diversify its activities, although about half of its sales still derive from pharmaceuticals.

The reason for taking control of Cooper Laboratories' pharmaceuticals division was to allow Schering to develop chiefly three of its products for dealing with cardiovascular and respiratory diseases. The second deal with Cooper provided for the mutual granting of licences for certain products. Cooper is developing an asthma pharmaceutical which will be made available to Schering, while Cooper will be able to produce and sell certain Schering products in the dermatological, opthalmological and dental areas.

However successful West German companies are in spreading their research work to other countries, the main focus of this activity still remains in domestic laboratories.

The pharmaceuticals industry is one of the most intensive research and development sectors of West German industry, second only to the aerospace industry. In contrast to the aircraft makers, however, the drug manufacturers fund most of their research work from their own resources.

Equivalent Sums

According to a survey produced by the German Pharmaceutical Industry Federation, companies in this sector invest each year sums equivalent to about 15 percent of annual sales in research and development work. This ration compares to 6.7 percent for the electrical and electronics industry, 4.8 percent for the general chemicals industry and 44 percent for the aerospace sector.

However, the aircraft makers finance only some 15 percent of their research work from their own funds — being largely dependent on public funds for the rest — and the electrical industry provides only about 80 percent of its own research and development capital. Pharmaceutical concerns claim to finance virtually 100 percent of their work from their own funds and the chemicals industry meets 98-99 percent of its R&D investment.

The scale of R&D investment has grown impressively during the last decade, although the industry complains loudly that the returns on these funds in terms of new pharmaceutical products brought to the market are declining rapidly largely as a result of the mushrooming administrative and bureaucratic hurdles that have to be crossed before new drugs can be registered for use by the authorities.

The development of a new drug, from the first identification of a potentially interesting substance to its release on to the market, is now taking up to an average of 10 years — accounting for fully half of the product's cover of 20-year patent protection.

Success Rate

The success rate for transforming a newly identified compound into a marketable drug lies between 1 in 6,000 and 1 in 10,000 according to pharmaceutical companies operating in West Germany.

Still they continue to invest growing sums each year in research and development. West German-owned drug companies (excluding foreign-owned companies operating research laboratories in the federal republic) are estimated to have boosted their R&D budgets to DM 1.56 billion in 1978 compared with only DM 800 million in 1973. These figures include spending by German companies in their overseas-based laboratories. By far the biggest part of this expenditure, DM 1.46 billion, is accounted for by about 25 companies, headed by Hoechst, Bayer, Shering, Boehringer Mannheim, C.H. Boehringer Sohn, Knoll and E. Merck.

Within the whole pharmaceuticals industry in Germany, therefore including the local subsidiaries of foreign-owned drug groups, R&D spending by the major companies (accounting for about four-fifths of all drugs sold in German chemists shops) increased to DM 1.2 billion from DM 933 million two years earlier.

Studies carried out by German pharmaceuticals companies show that a falling share of their R&D investment is actualy being spent on the isolation and screening of potential compounds.

Basic Research

An investigation made by Hoechst, the world's largest drugs company, shows that in 1972 as much as 42 percent of its R&D budget was going on basic applied research. This fell steadily year by year during the 1970s, however, until it was down to only 28 percent in 1978.

As a broad average for the industry 2[illegible] companies in Germany shave R&D bu[dgets] of more than DM 1 million ranging [from] about DM 450 million a year) about 3[illegible] cent of research budgets is now being [spent] on the search for new compounds. A [fur]ther 24 percent is accounted for by develo[pment] work aimed at testing the effects and [safe]ty of new drugs, while 26 percent is tak[en] with work on the safety of the new prod[ucts].

About 7 percent of the R&D work [at] the testing of the optimal method of ad[min]istering the drug, whether by tablet or inj[ection] for instance, and the final 12 percent [is] budget is consumed by developing pro[duc]tion processes, which are intended to [ens]ure that the drug can be manufactured profi[tably].

This steadily growing expenditure on research appears to have less and less to [show] for it, however, a feature common to m[any] of the world's leading drug industries. A n[umber] of tragedies in different countries [over] drugs have caused disastrous, many-[sided] side effects have led governments to [impose] much tighter legislation to control the [intro]duction of new medicines to the market.

Passing New Drugs

The process of bringing a new drug [from] the authorities has perhaps been stiffest [and most difficult] United States, but the pattern of [events] legislation has had a marked influence [on] responding measures that have been [taken] in most European countries in recent [years].

Only six new compounds were [passed] West Germany in 1978, the first year [of] ation of the federal republic's new [pharma]ceuticals legislation. Over the period [from] 1961 to 1977 West German companies [intro]duced 170 new pharmaceutical [compounds], putting them in third place behind the [United] States (315) and France (257). The [delay] caused by the long screening procedure [in] the U.S. authorities, however, mean [that] United States is only fifth behind [France], West Germany, Japan and Britain in [terms of] the number of compounds introduced [from] country to country.

West Germany was the first country [with] istration with 189 new compounds [between] 1961 and 1977, compared with only [127] the United States. This despite the [fact] American companies were credited with [introduc]ing 315 new drugs compared with 170 [from] ing from German drug concerns.

At present there are around 370 [research] projects under way in German pharmaceuticals laboratories, with the biggest single number of just under 70 investigating new [drugs] for heart and circulatory complaints.

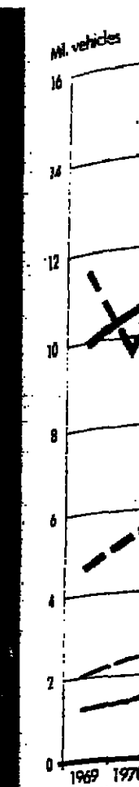
Other Research

Other major centers of research are [focusing] ing on bacterial illnesses, mental disturbances, immunology, cancer and virus illnesses [such] as and pain-relieving drugs.

Pharmaceuticals research is looking [for] breakthroughs in a number of areas of medical science, although it could be years before the resulting drugs are ready for human [patients].

Several compounds are being tested [which] could be useful in fighting certain [forms] cancers, while recent discoveries in biochemistry are suggesting that new forms of [vaccine] could be developed for combatting [certain] tropical diseases.

Infertility in women, genetic research, rheumatic illnesses are also to the fore among the major problem areas where main pharmaceutical research is planned to concentrate its resources in the 1980s.



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By Reginald Sc

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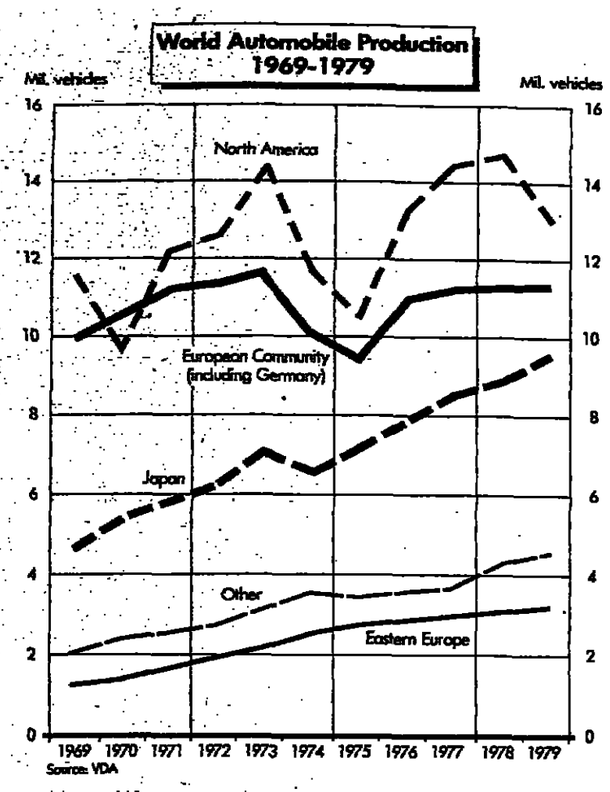

Volkswagen's Man in Detroit

By Reginald Stuart

ETROIT (NYT) — At the headquarters of Volks- wagen of America Inc. in a suburb just north of e, there is warm feeling for East Huntingdon Town- p, Pa. It is there that, one after another, shiny new sipping Rabbits roll off the assembly line, marking growth of the Volkswagen empire in the United tes.

'A lot of people didn't think we'd ever build one car e," said James McLernon, who from his Warren, h., headquarters runs Volkswagen of America. sident and chief executive since July, 1978, he was king forward to April 11, the second anniversary of production in the United States. "We're up to ,000 units now," he said last week of total produc- so far, and VW is the only producer in the United les that is raising output every month.

contrast with its competitors, VW is able to sell rything it is making. Sales so far this year are 17.5 cent ahead of sales in last year's first quarter in a estic market that is down 14.1 percent overall.

merican auto company plants lace countrysides nd the world. But when the West German compa- first broached the subject of American production, idea was considered by some to be as kinky as g to make one's fortune with a lumpy little put- called the Beetle. VW, it was said, simply did not w the turf.

oday, the big automakers, with an eye to equalizing nction costs, are all for more of the overseas- ed plants. So are the labor unions, whose roles been eroded by the troubles of the domestic in- ry.

the meantime, a new chapter in industrial history eing written under 52-year-old "Big Jim," as the y, silver-haired Volkswagen executive is often d. Born in Kenmore, N.Y., the VW executive ed an industrial engineering degree from the Uni- ty of Buffalo and completed advance management ies at Emory University in Atlanta. In World War e served in the Naval Air Transport Service, then t 27 years at the General Motors Corp. He joined in September, 1976.

ow, stressing the quality and performance that attracted so many American car buyers to foreign d names, he is pushing the American industry on its own turf.

certainly was not always that way. In the mid- s, Volkswagen looked much like the troubled sler Corp. of today — on the skids. The legendary le subcompact appeared to be running out of n at last, after an extraordinary 20-year lifetime. competition, from Japan and the United States, hurting. Complicating matters was the soaring e of the West German mark, which made competi- icing here difficult.

1974, the low point, VW reported a loss of $313 on on sales of $6.6 billion. In 1976, the year Mr. rnon joined VW, sales in the United States, con- ng mostly of the Beetle, dumped to 201,000 units m a 1970 high of 569,000 units.

Germany, it was decided to retire the Beetle and chnology — rear, air-cooled engine and rear drive — as Volkswagen's mainstay in favor of front engine, front-wheel drive and a broader range of models. And it was decided to settle in the United States.

"We haven't slowed down in three years," said Mr. McLernon "It's just been one challenge after another."

In addition to launching production at the Pennsylvania plant, VW established two components plants — a stamping plant in South Charleston, W. Va., and an air conditioning plant in Fort Worth, Texas. The sales and marketing operations of Volkswagen and Porsche/Audi, for years the only Volkswagen presence in this country, have been merged with the newer manufacturing organization.

Production of a new Volkswagen truck, a subcompact model, began at the Pennsylvania facility three months ago. And Volkswagen is in the final stages of negotiating for a site in Sterling Heights, Mich., one of Detroit's northern suburbs, at which it plans to expand vehicle production.

It hopes to have the second plant in operation by 1982, aiming at regaining its old 5 percent share of the American new car market, meaning sales of 500,000 to 600,000 cars a year. This year it hopes to sell 325,000.

In the process, Mr. McLernon said, quality will be stressed, even at the expense of volume targets.

"We're not as much concerned with volume as we are with the quality of our products and the opportunity to make a fair return on our investment," he said. "We're a little bit behind schedule as far as return is concerned because of the high rate of inflation and the continuing decrease in the value of the American dollar against the mark. We still import about 25 percent of our materials and it has to be paid for in marks."

The dollar's recovery in the past few weeks had been a good sign, of course, the question was whether it would last.

Mr. McLernon argued that in Europe and other parts of the world where gasoline prices have been considerably higher than in the United States for some time, consumers demanded quality in their vehicles because they had to pay so much more to run them, and thus tended to hold on to them much longer than do Americans, who traditionally sell after two or three years at most.

"The quality was demanded of those products and the first one that didn't have it fell by the wayside," said Mr. McLernon. "So there was no built-in obsolescence; the cars were designed to last longer."

The Beetle, he said, was an example, and the Rabbit, in production for nine years now with only cosmetic exterior changes, is another.

In the United States, added the former GM official, the domestic industry "worked more on styling than performance."

"There was no built-in obsolescence in American cars," he quickly added, "but there certainly was styling obsolescence."

He expects American automakers to start appreciating another element of quality as they seek to rub out the big gains of such brands as Volkswagen, Toyota, Datsun, Honda, Subaru.

"You don't have to sell quality," he said. "Quality sells itself."

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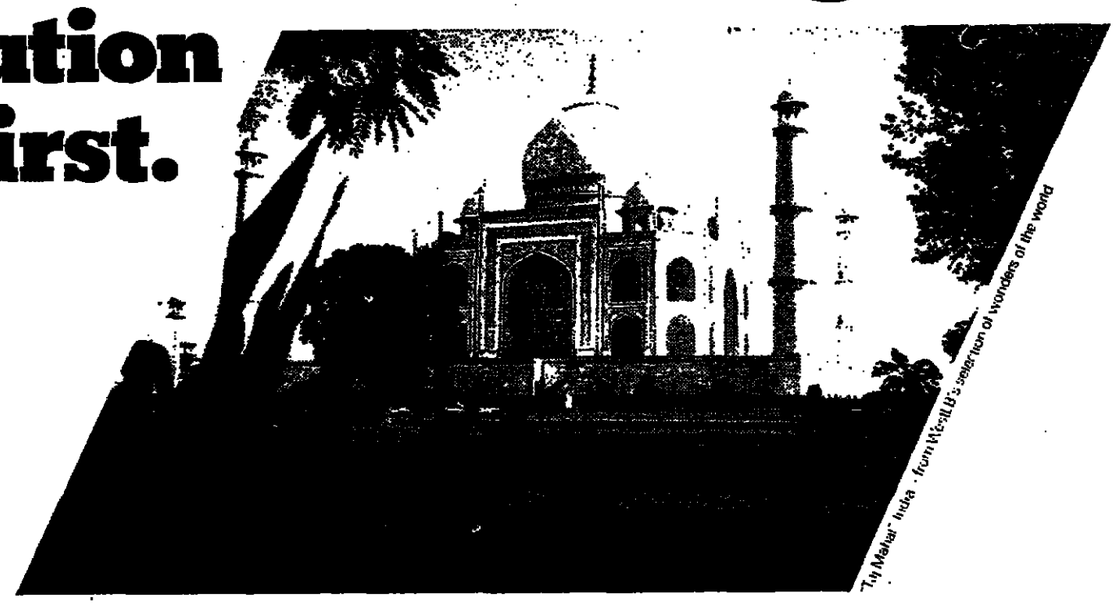

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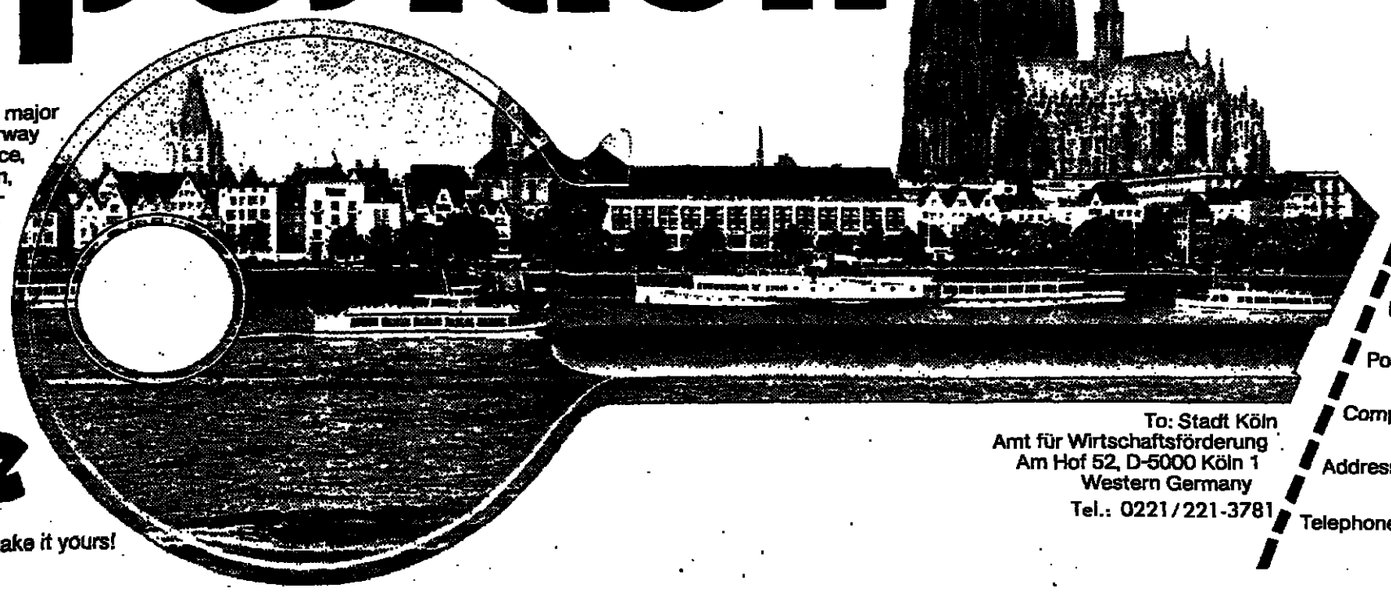

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Hoechst, Bayer and BASF Display Robust Economic Health

By Gareth Edwards

FRANKFURT (IHT) — The robust health of the chemicals industry last year is not surprisingly being reflected clearly by the big three companies, Hoechst, Bayer and BASF, which dominate the landscape in West Germany.

In many ways the three offspring of the giant IG Farben chemicals concern which was split up after World War II, have enjoyed one of their most successful years of the past decade. These three companies dominate not only the domestic industry, they also have a pervasive influence in the industry in Western Europe and are all three growing world chemical powers.

Bayer, for instance, which has its base at Leverkusen beside Cologne on the Rhine, now depends for no less than 70 percent of its annual turnover on foreign markets, either in the form of exports or local production abroad, and Hoechst is not far behind, gaining about 68 percent of its sales outside Germany.

BASF has traditionally been the member of the triumvirate which has kept closest to home markets — a factor determined perhaps by its much greater involvement in basic petrochemicals and oil, gas and coal production and processing — but more than half of its sales are now found in foreign markets and it is about to launch itself on a major reorganization of management responsibilities at the top level of the company to take greater account of its international activities.

In recent years while the "commodity" end of the chemicals industry has been in the doldrums dogged by overcapacity, surprisingly low growth and falling prices, BASF has been hard pushed to match the performances of its major rivals. But last year it came good, largely as a result of the sudden improvement in basic petrochemicals and because of its involvement in energy production.

Already in 1978 BASF's division of petrochemicals and raw materials accounted for more than a fifth of the group's sales, and this does not reflect the major role the divison played in supplying raw materials for BASF's own needs.

The company's engagement in oil and gas exploration through its subsidiary Wintershall has even turned it into something of a speculative share on the West German stock *markets as investors react optimistically* to Wintershall gas finds off the coast of Qatar in the Gulf.

Certainly rising energy prices have had nothing but a beneficial impact on BASF's performance in the short-term, and the dramatic surge in oil prices coupled with often panic levels of demand for oil products enabled BASF to wipe out several years of losses on its refinery operations.

With a performance which has outstripped its more specialist rivals, BASF managed to boost its group sales last year by 20.4 percent to DM 25.9 billion ($13.2 billion), while pre-tax profits jumped by no less than 48 percent to DM 1.7 billion.

BASF, which has its main production centers in West Europe at Ludwigshafen on the Rhine and at Antwerp in Belgium, eexpanded strongly in plastics, basic chemicals, dyestuffs and agricultural products last year, but consumer products fell below the group's average.

In many ways the three offspring of the giant IG Farben chemicals concern which was split up after World War II, have enjoyed one of their most successful years of the past decade. These three dominate not only the domestic industry, they also have a pervasive influence in the industry in Western Europe.

The world's second major oil crisis has clearly worked to BASF's advantage, but it is unlikely to change the group's long-range planning. According to Prof. Matthias Seefelder, executive chairman of BASF, "our long-term strategy of raising the share of higher value products [in total sales] will not be changed by the present situation. This second oil crisis, which is certainly not the last, has strengthened our determination, however, not to neglect the safeguarding of our basic products and raw materials base."

As an indication of this determination the biggest investment projects that BASF is currently engaged in are the construction of a small number of major petrochemicals plants, such as the 300,000 tons a year ethylene plant at Ludwigshafen. This plant, costing some DM 400 million, should be finished by the end of the year and will boost the group's ethylene capacity at the site to 450,000 tons a year.

Overseas Interests

In all the company's investment plans call for capital expenditure this year of about DM 1.85 billion, a rise of about 6 percent on last year. It is characteristic of the group that about 70 percent of the total will be spent within West Germany, with a further 11 percent going to other European countries and the remaining 19 percent being spent on expanding BASF's interests overseas.

BASF's sales in North America amounted to about $1.6 billion last year and capital expenditure in the United States this year should exceed DM 250 million. At the same time plants in Brazil costing nearly DM 200 million are either already in construction or are being planned for this year.

It is this growing expansion overseas, much of which has been accomplished in the last 10 years, that is making BASF rethink its management organization.

Hitherto BASF has had four manufacturing sectors in Europe — basic chemicals, oil and gas and agrochemicals; plastics; dyestuffs, chemicals and dispersions; and consumer products — with a fifth sector, *overseas business, which took* in all the group's activities outside Europe. This will be changed radically with the product sectors being split into eight divisions, each with a responsible board member.

More importantly each product sector will operate on a global basis and each board member will be given a regional or country responsibility around the world in addition to a product sector. The exact shape of the new management structure is still to be finalized, but it is perhaps overdue recognition that BASF needs to strengthen its international presence.

Such considerations have already been fully understood by the more internationally minded Bayer and Hoechst, which for many years have had a major presence abroad that they have expanded rapidly in the second half of the 1970s, either through the direct building of new plants or through acquisitions.

Bayer's takeover of two U.S. pharmaceutical companies, Miles Laboratories and Cutter Laboratories, for instance, has at the same time served to push pharmaceuticals into the lead as Bayer's single largest revenue earner and have also helped it toward its ambitious target of eventually taking about 2 percent of the U.S. chemicals market. Ironically its wide international exposure helped to contribute to a surprising decline in the Bayer group's profitability in the last quarter of the year. At the nine-month stage of last year, Bayer reported a 43.5 percent growth in pre-tax profits for the group together with a 14 percent rise in sales. A series of unexpected setbacks in the last three months of the year, however, left Bayer with a rather more modest profits growth of 7.7 percent to DM 1.3 billion. Group sales in the year rose to DM 26 billion, an increase of 13.9 percent.

The poor performance in the *final quarter* —pre-tax profits for the last three months for the Bayer group were DM 167 million compared with DM 426 million in the final quarter of 1978, a drop of 61 percent — arose from three main factors, all of which left the parent company more or less unscathed.

Effect of Slump

Above all Bayer was hit by the slump into losses by Agfa-Gevaert, the Belgian-German photographic group which is now owned 60 percent by Bayer. Agfa, which ranks second among world photographic groups after Kodak of the United States, has had a disappointing financial performance for a number of years, but in 1979 it was hit by the sudden and surprising surge in silver prices. The company is estimated to be Europe's largest user of silver, consuming about 700 tons a year for its photographic processes, and its financial calculations were thrown into confusion by the mounting speculation on world silver markets.

The failure of the Hunt brothers of the United States to corner the silver market this month occurred *far too late to be of any relief for* Agfa last year. Its parent companies had to come to its rescue with an injection of new capital and as Bayer's Belgian partner was also not in a position to provide the funds the West German chemicals giant had to step in and provide DM 200 million in new funds. As a result of the financial restructuring Bayer now owns 60 percent of Agfa-Gevaert.

Apart from its interest in the photographic concern hitting group profits, however, Bayer has also suffered currency losses, particularly as a result of the devaluation in Brazil, and a number of its overseas subsidiaries, particularly those in the United States such as Mobay, Miles and Cutter, failed to improve earnings in the last quarter as had been expected.

Bayer's worldwide sales still grew by 13.9 percent last year, however, and the special factors affecting the final quarter group performance should not be allowed to hide the fact that most sectors of the business made substantial progress last year, recovering strongly from the rather stagnant year of 1978.

Sales Rose

Indeed the parent company boosted its pre-tax profit by 17.3 percent last year, while its sales rose by 14.5 percent to DM 11.4 billion. The major contribution to the rise in sales came from exports, which were up by 19 percent, whereas domestic sales grew rather more slowly by 7.9 percent. Fully 61.6 percent of the parent concern's sales went in exports, up from 59.2 percent in 1978.

The rapid expansion abroad, particularly by the chemicals companies, has brought some union opposition in West Germany to the effect that jobs are being exported. The Bayer figures would appear to prove the opposite for the moment, however, namely that overseas manufacturing is the only way to stay in the business on a global scale for the long-term. In addition the intensive development of foreign markets inevitably brings in its wake a growing demand for exported products from the company's plants in Germany.

In common with its major rivals, Bayer's substantial improvement last year was owed more to a solid increase in volume sales than just to a passing on of higher prices. So far this year this high level of demand is holding up well with new orders coming at a rate that continues the healthy development of last year.

As with its closest rival Hoechst, Bayer has been fighting for much of the last five years to bring its synthetic fibers operation back into profit. As a share of sales it has declined sharply in the last decade, but the red figures are still visible.

Marginal Change

During a period when sales of most of its manufacturing divisions have more than doubled, fibers turnover has declined from DM 900,000 in 1971 to DM 800,000 in *1978. It is clear to see where the* Bayer priorities lie with pharmaceuticals turnover leaping from DM 1 billion to DM 3.4 billion in the same period, agrochemicals sales jumping from DM 1.1 billion to DM 2.7 billion and plastics sales rising to DM 2.5 billion from DM 1.1 billion in 1978.

Bayer is planning further capital expenditure this year of DM 2.3 billion, only a marginal change from last year's level of DM 2.2 billion. Some DM 230 million is being spent over the next few years to build a new research, development and sales center for Bayer's flourishing plant protection (agrochemicals) division. Expansion of this sector has been so rapid that it has become difficult to coordinate product development at the number of different sites involved.

The strong recovery achieved by the chemicals industry last year is allowing several companies to pay out improved dividends this year and Hoechst, West Germany's largest chemicals company is no exception, with the payment to shareholders increasing from DM 6.00 to DM 7.00 a share this year.

Hoechst was helped last year by rising chemicals demand in several world markets, but especially North America, Western Europe and Africa, boosting group sales in the process to DM 26.8 billion, a rise of 11.1 percent. Pre-tax profits of the parent company grew as strongly those reported by BASF and Bayer, rising by 27.5 percent to DM million. Group pre-tax profits in first nine months of last year by 49.4 percent to DM 1.2 billi Despite the uncertainties that clouding world trade prospec Hoechst still appears optimi about making further progress year.

Local Manufacture

Hoechst gains more than thirds of its sales outside West many and of this about half is rived from local manufacture. cording to Prof. Rolf Sammet particular reasons for building the group's manufacturing overseas are to enable the comp to gain closer access to its mark and, also to take advantage cheaper local costs.

The steady appreciation of Deutsche mark has also made eign investment more and more tractive, although as events of cent weeks have proved, this adv tage can virtually disappear overnight. Capital expenditure overs is still predominantly on plants, while in Germany expe ture concentrates far more on proving production processes on further research and devel ment.

As one of the companies heavily oriented toward rese and development in West Ger industry, Hoechst spends more DM 1 billion a year in the sea for new products. Not surpris the largest single amount is set for pharmaceuticals research amounted to DM 440 million 1978, followed by agrochemi and communications technology.

Pharmaceuticals research is directed most immediately bringing a new antibiotic to market, which is claimed to the advantage of being effe against some bacteria which built up resistance against pen lin. Hoechst is also building something of a specialty in the *of chemicals for the electronics* dustry and it is vying for a among the world leaders in the duction of factory-produced pr using natural gas and methanol the feedstock.

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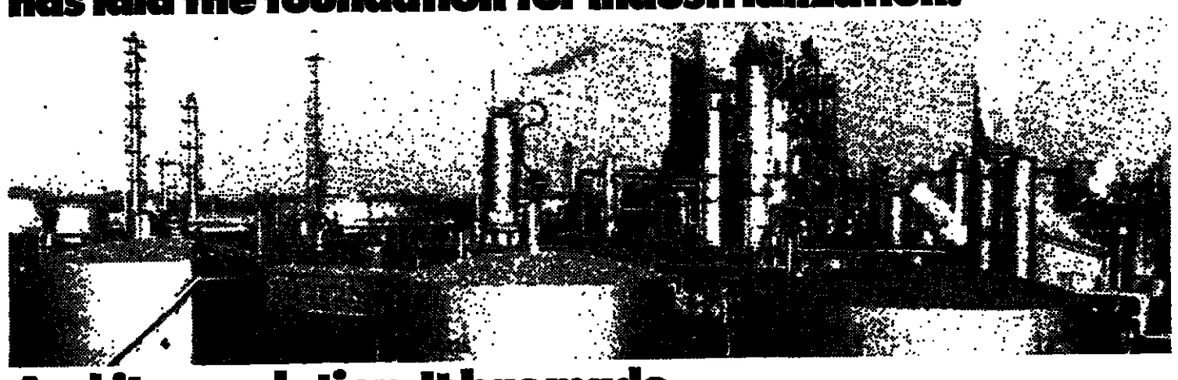

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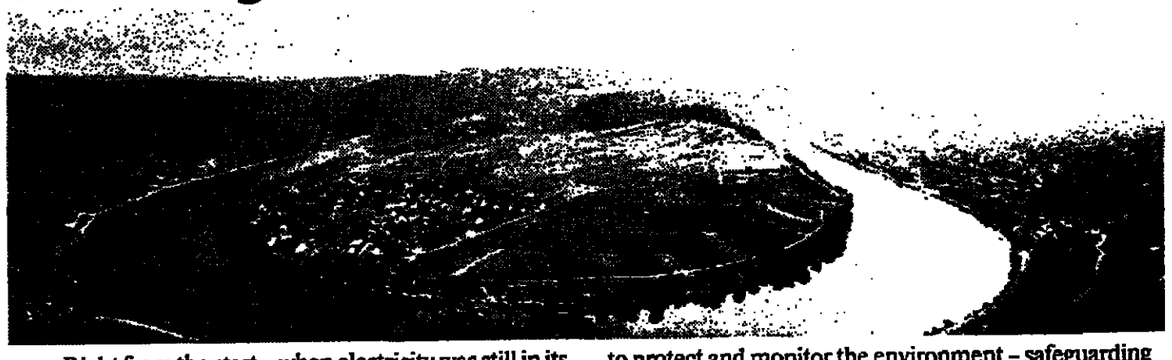

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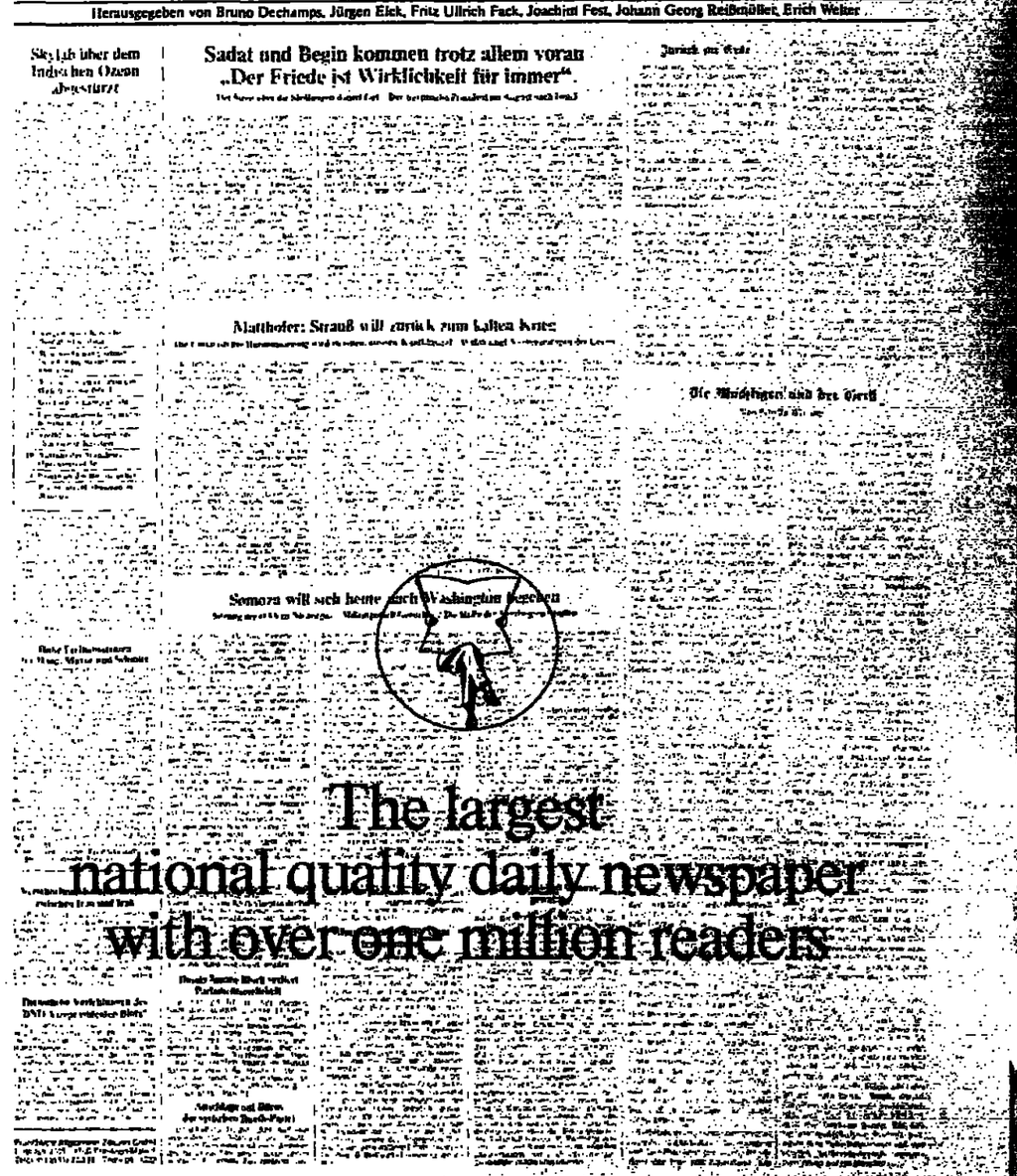

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Chemical Industry Depends on Other Manufacturing Sectors

By Gareth Edwards

FRANKFURT (IHT)—More than most sectors of industry, the chemicals industry is dependent for its success on other sectors of the manufacturing economy and over the last 18 months much of its progress can be traced back to the buoyant state of the West German economy as a whole.

So far this year new orders have showed little signs of declining and most companies are still operating at high levels of capacity. However, the chemicals industry will be unable to remain immune to developments in other sectors and the expected slow-down in activity in key areas such as construction and motor manufacture will have a direct impact on the chemicals producers as important suppliers.

Rising demand in the home market last year allowed domestic chemicals sales to rise by 14 percent to DM 64 billion. At the same time, however, foreign manufacturers were able to sell more products in the West German market than ever before and chemicals imports rose by 27 percent in value to DM 24 billion.

With exports last year at DM 44 billion, the industry still has a very healthy balance of trade surplus but it is running into increasingly strong competition not only in the home market, but also in third markets, particularly from U.S. producers.

Equal Furore

West German chemicals companies have not started to openly abandon their vehement public commitment to free trade, but loud complaints are voiced, in common with other West European chemicals producers, about the advantages enjoyed by U.S. companies which have access to cheap energy supplies.

Increasing U.S. chemicals exports to Europe provide the other side of the coin to European chemical exports across the Atlantic and both topics are creating equal furore.

West European chemicals companies are trying to counter the damage they see being done to their domestic markets by preparing a number of anti-dumping suits for the European Commission. United States imports are particularly hitting companies engaged in sectors of basic petrochemicals manufacture, synthetic fibers, plastics and fertilizers.

The impact of U.S. chemical exports shows clearly in the West German trade statistics.

Imports from the United States were up by 42 percent in the first 11 months of 1979, while West Germnan exports of chemicals to the U.S. rose by only 6 percent.

In contrast to its trade with many other countries, West Germany has a deficit on its chemical trade with the United States and this widened appreciably last year. West German chemicals exports to the United States in the first 11 months were DM 1.6 billion, while imports amounted to DM 1.9 billion.

The impact of the U.S. advantage on energy and feedstock prices is perhaps not hitting West Germany *quite as strongly as Britain, but the* effect is still significant.

Some relief may be gained in third markets as well at home, however, as long as the U.S. dollar maintains its upward climb.

How long the dollar can keep this up is clearly open to question, but many of the bankers of chemical companies in Frankfurt see little chance of interest rates falling in the short-term.

Labor Costs

In addition this turn-around in exchange rates will also help West German chemical producers to contain their disadvantages on labor costs. Last year labor costs rose substantially in the West German chemicals and textiles industries in comparison with most other countries, but particularly compared with the United States.

West German chemicals companies claim that their labor costs last year were 27.9 percent higher than those faced by their U.S. counterparts. Hourly costs were $13.20 against $10.32 in the United States. (The calculation is based on an average exchange rate of DM 1.83 to the dollar last year.)

West German labor costs for chemical companies first began to outpace the United States in 1975. Since then the gap has widened sharply, partly as a result of exchange rate movements, but also because of the rapid increase in West German industry's social costs. These are now double the U.S. level.

Last year, according to the West German chemical employers, social costs rose to a level equal to 80 percent of direct wages. In the United States social costs were no more than 36 percent. It is this burden of the social wage that makes all the difference. Direct wage levels paid by the U.S. chemicals industry were still marginally higher than those paid in West Germany last year — $7.59 against $7.33 — but the gap is narrowing.

EEC Countries

The pressure on labor costs in the chemicals industry gives added importance to maintaining a high rate of investment in new plant and equipment. As a result, the chemicals industry is one of the most capital-intensive sectors of the West German economy. It employs a work force of about 548,000 compared with more than 1 million employed in the engineering industry and 989,000 in the electrical and electronics sector, which both account for a similar proportion of West Germany's gross domestic product.

Assembly line in a Duisberg factory manufacturing chemical batteries. Leonard Freed/Magnum

Whatever its broad problems on the labor-costs front, the West German chemicals industry finds its most important markets in the neighboring countries of the European Community. Of total exports in the first 11 months of last year of DM 40.5 billion, sales worth DM 19 billion were to other EEC states, while another DM 6 billion worth of exports were sold in member countries of the European Free Trade Area (EFTA), such as Austria, Switzerland, Portugal, Finland and Scandinavia. The biggest single market remains France followed by the Netherlands and Italy.

The Netherlands is also the main source of West German chemicals imports. The industry's exports to to the EEC countries grew by 27.3 percent last year, while sales to Japan rose by 20.8 percent and to the East Bloc by 15.7 percent.

The substantial growth of the West German chemicals industry in the last 18 months has been driven by rising demand in several areas that have previously lagged behind the general expansion of the industry.

Ever since the recession of the mid-1970s the petrochemicals sector has largely been characterized by overcapacity and falling prices. The companies that had made the best returns were those that were most intensively engaged in the specialized high technology end of the industry and in areas that were much closer to the consumer.

Plastic Sales

Last year, however, the West German chemical industry's performance was largely boosted by strong demand for basic petrochemicals and the follow-on products, such as plastics.

Companies were able to make much better use of available capacity, and in an industry that is so dependent on very large, capital-intensive plants, they were able to turn the stronger demand into healthier profits. Some sectors had actually been operating at a loss until sales began to pick up last year.

In an industry that is so diffuse with such a myriad of different products it is difficult to come up with capacity utilization figures for the whole sector. But in the production of ethylene, for example, which is the most important basic petrochemicals building block — it is further processed into a wide range of products from plastics and anti-freeze to detergents, paints and fibers — plants worked last year at 83 percent of capacity compared with only 76 percent in the previous year.

The production of ethylene in West Germany grew by fully 10.2 percent last year to 3.2 million tons, while the plastics sector also expanded by 7.5 percent.

Dramatic Increases

Some of the more R&D dependent sectors fared less well, however, as the commodity products prospered. Thus pharmaceuticals grew by 4.2 percent, detergents by 4.4 percent, paints by 3.6 percent and agrochemicals (pesticides, herbicides and fungicides) by only 1.9 percent.

The impetus in the petrochemicals sectors came largely from the series of dramatic price increases for crude oil.

As chemicals manufacturers moved quickly to recover the ground lost in earlier years and to pass on as much of their higher costs as the market would bear, the consumer industries increased their demand trying to make their purchases before they were hit by the next round of price increases. This process inevitably led to consumer industries building up stocks, a factor which adds uncertainty to the development of chemicals demand this year. So far, however, no significant process of de-stocking appears to have set in, and major manufacturers report that the high level of demand reached last year is still holding up in the first months of this year.

The chemicals manufacturers have complained loudly about the oil companies' actions, accusing them of loading higher price increases on to chemicals feedstocks than on to other oil products, which are closer to the consumer, such as petrol or heating oil. The average price of naphtha, the most important oil feedstock for the chemicals industry, which is used to produce basic petrochemicals such as ethylene, propylene and butadiene, rose more than twice as much last year in West Germany as the price of crude oil.

Harsh Criticism

On the other hand, the chemicals producers themselves have come in for harsh criticism from some of their customers, such as the plastics processing industry, for imposing unwarranted price increases.

The chemicals industry replies that it has still a long way to go before it can recover its own raw materials cost increases. The general price index for chemicals products at the factory gate rose by some 7.4 percent last year compared with an actual fall in the previous year of 1.7 percent.

Least progress was made with consumer products, where manufacturers' prices rose by only 1.6 percent. By contrast, the organic chemicals sector of the industry boosted prices by 26.1 percent, a hefty average increase, which hides far more dramatic price increases for individual products. At the same time it must be pointed out that the chemicals companies were indeed having to make up the lost ground of earlier years. In 1978, for instance, prices fell for organic chemicals by an average of just under 7 percent.

According to Karl Wamsler, president of the West German Chemical Industry Federation: "The chemical industry has been hit particularly hard by these energy and feedstock price increases. It is being forced to pass these extraordinary price rises on to its customers, but in many sectors it did not prove possible to pass on the full increases. That the chemicals industry was nonetheless able to improve its profitability last year was above all a result of the much better use of plant capacity."

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BMW

Oil Remains Principal Feedstock for Production of Chemicals

By Gareth Edwards

FRANKFURT (IHT) — As much as 80 percent of the West German chemicals industry is dependent either directly or indirectly on oil-related raw materials and the industry accepts that little is going to happen in the next few years to change this position.

Chemicals have been hit more directly than perhaps any other single industry by the dramatic series of crude oil price increases over the last 18 months, but for the near future it sees little alternative to oil as its major feedstock.

The industry is taking many steps to increase the efficiency of its energy use and to adapt plants so that they can make use of fractions of the oil barrel other than naphtha — for which they have to compete with the motorist — but even in the long-term the chemicals industry will make huge demands on oil imports.

Last year the federal republic used about 130 million tons of oil products — only some 5 million tons of its crude oil requirements are produced domestically from onshore oil fields in Lower Saxony — and of this the chemicals industry required about 21 million tons, or 16 percent.

Fully 17 million tons are used as chemicals feedstocks, usually in the form of naphtha, one of the lightest oil fractions whose main alternative use is as gasoline.

Naphtha is "cracked" or broken down into a number of basic petrochemical building blocks, such as ethylene, propylene and benzene, which are then further processed into a vast range of much higher value products.

The chemical industry's share in oil consumption in West Germany is much higher than the average. Worldwide, about 6 percent of all crude oil is used as feedstocks for chemicals processing. The West German industry's response to the oil crisis has been chiefly to underline the importance of oil to the industry's survival and to point out that the chemical industry's ability to "add value" to the oil it uses should give it a right to priority use.

As Prof. Herbert Grunewald, chief executive of Bayer, pointed out recently: "More than 50 percent of crude oil production is burned around the world as heating oil or fuel oil. That is a luxury which we cannot afford for ever. In the future this valuable raw material should be made available above all for chemical processing. But that will only be possible if energy is increasingly derived from other sources, such as nuclear power, coal, hydro power and solar energy."

Karl Wamsler, president of the West German Chemical Industry Federation, is already leading pressure to ensure that the federal government's energy policy gives priority allocation of oil products to those uses where it can only with difficulty be replaced, namely petrochemicals and transport. "Ever since the first oil crisis, the West German chemicals industry has been devoting its efforts not only to cutting its own energy use, but also to researching new forms of energy," he added.

The most abundant indigenous source of energy is coal — although imports will also be needed here to meet the growing demand during the 1980s and 1990s — so it is hardly surprising that main German energy research effort is being directed at commercializing processes for either liquefying or gasifying coal.

Chemical companies are involved in research and development work — along with companies from other sectors such as the coal mining, engineering and oil industries — in 20 such projects.

The federal government has recently endorsed a program of 14 coal liquefaction and gasification projects that have been put forward by West German industry. Most of them would be based around the existing coal fields in the Ruhr and the Saarland. If all the plans were to be realized it could call for a huge investment of as much as DM 13 billion by the mid-1990s, and the chemicals industry would be expected to play its part.

For the moment the "refining" of coal is still not a commercial proposition in West Germany. Oil products or gas from domestic hard coal — itself among some of the most expensively produced coal in the world — is two to four times as expensive as natural gas or crude oil derived products. But before any full-scale commercial plants could be brought into production, by the mid-1980s at the earliest, the price of crude oil is likely to have risen much closer to the cost of producing oil and gas from alternative sources.

Alternatives do already exist for the chemical industry as energy and feedstock sources, in several cases with proven technology. But several questions remain to be answered about their commercial feasibility. Prof. Grunewald is certain that the chemical industry's long-term dependence on oil will not be changed.

Heavier Oil

"Coal and renewable energy sources are repeatedly being put forward as the way out for the chemical production to reduce its dependence on crude oil. The chemical industry does have alternatives, which are technically possible and in some cases have been tried out. But the decisive questions remain. 'What quantities of alternative energy can be reckoned with? At what prices? And when are they likely to be available?' From today's standpoint it seems unrealistic to expect any significant reduction in the chemical industry's dependence on oil in either the short or medium term."

Prof. Grunewald is confident, however, that sufficient oil will be available to meet the chemical industry's needs. Its capacity for adding value to the basic oil feedstock ensure that it will be able to compete successfully against rival users in times of shortage. He is also optimistic that rising oil feedstock prices will not encourage important chemical industry customers to start switching back to traditional materials to replace their chemical substitutes, such as plastics and synthetic fibers. Rising energy prices also mean rising costs for the manufacture of traditional materials such as aluminum, paper or glass.

BASF, which is more closely involved in the provision of its own oil-related raw materials than most West German chemical compan — through its Wintershall subsi ary it has interests in the oil and gas industry which stretch the whole way from exploration through to refining and marketing — is planning to reduce its overwhelming dependence on naphtha by adapting its basic petrochemical plants to heavier oil fractions, such as heating oil.

According to BASF chairman Prof. Matthias Seefelder, "We are in subtle sha planning in the medium-term to place a part of our naphtha use heavier products. In 1978 the chemicals industry used around 15 million tons of naphtha, but only 2 million tons of more than 59 million tons of heavier fractions consumed in the federal republic. This represents a good raw material res for the chemicals sector."

The continuing competition tween the chemicals industry the motorist can only work to disadvantage of the chemicals ducers, says Prof. Seefelder, bec of the motorist's greater poli importance. With the completio new plants later this year at Ludwigshafen complex, BASF be consuming about 1.5 mil tons of naphtha a year, about of which will come from its own fineries.

Whatever measures are take assure supplies, there is little can be done to hold down the co of oil feedstocks. The competi for naphtha has meant that now roughly 2½ times more exp sive than crude oil, whereas the first oil crisis in 1973-74, it only one and a half times as cost

Price Doubles

The price of naphtha more doubled last year. Compared an average price of DM 270 a to 1978, the price had jumped to 650 a ton by the first quarter of year.

The only way to hold down gy costs lies in the more effi use of fuels and feedstocks, a ject that is warranting closer at tion than ever.

BASF, for instance, claims in the 10 years from 1968 to 19 managed to push up the volu production at its main plant Ludwigshafen by about 41 per while at the same time the am of steam raised through bur primary fuels fell by 12 percent the amount of electricity purch from the public grid fell by 1 cent.

Many of the improvements come about through the better of waste heat and the burnin chemicals waste.

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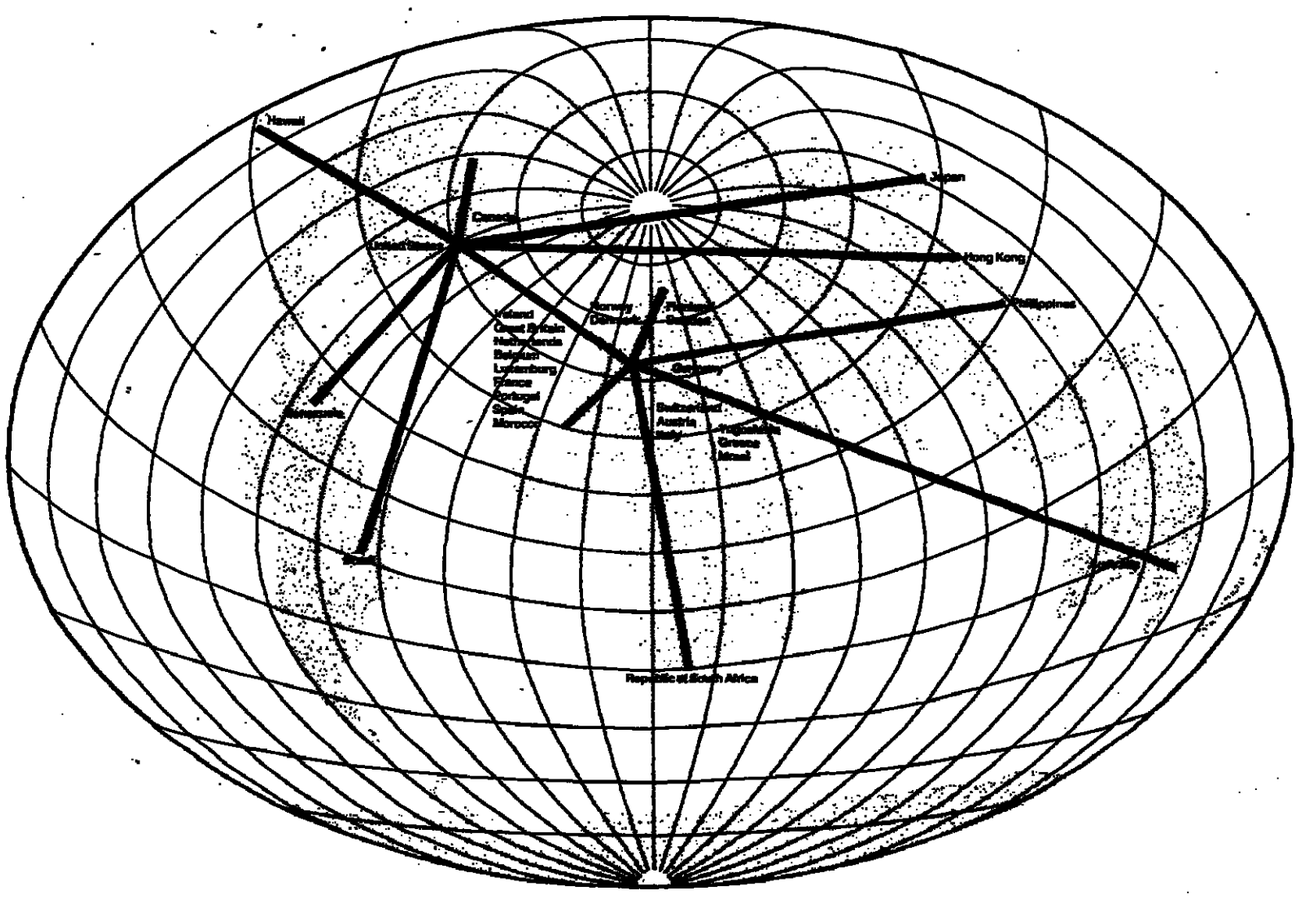

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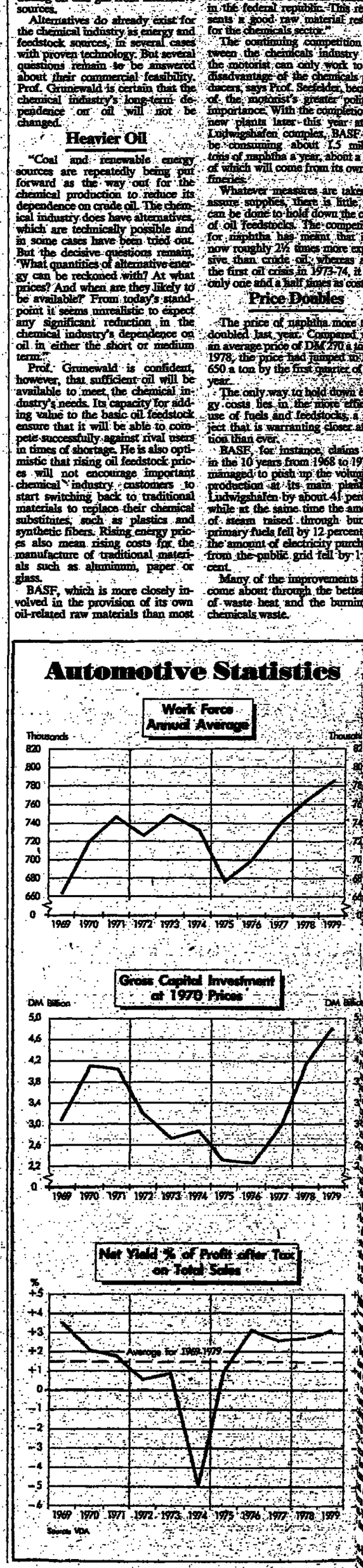


Polygram Shuns the Limelight

But Expansion Is Key Aim of Record Firm

By John M. Geddes

HAMBURG (NYT) — The Polygram Group, one of the world's largest record companies, with growing interests in films, television and music publishing, is show business without the show.

The corridors in its headquarters here are not lined with gold disks. There are no pictures of company officials with Donna Summer, the Bee Gees or Leonard Bernstein. Album covers are used to cover records, not walls. The rooms are smallish, painted in subtle shades and complemented by unobtrusive modern art.

The low-key decor of the offices reflects the chief characteristic of the company that in a little over a decade has become a major force in an industry usually known for sensational publicity, thick llama rugs and flamboyant executives.

"We happened to structure our company in a different way," said Wolfgang Hix, an executive vice president of Polygram. "We're a management and holding company. We want the limelight on the presidents of our operating companies."

Doubled Stake

On the business front, however, events have conspired against Polygram's wish for a behind-the-scenes role. The company paid more than $70 million in January for the record and music publishing business of Britain's Decca Ltd. Earlier Polygram doubled its stake in the Los Angeles-based Casablanca Record and Film Works, to 100 percent, and announced the formation of a new American film production company.

Polygram's acquisitions have stirred extra attention because their timing coincides with a downturn in the record industry, seen by some analysts as the crashing end to the boom of the 70s. Squeezed by record pirating, increased private taping of music and a world economic slump, falling record sales have pushed recruitment to the top of the industry's priorities.

Polygram has not escaped the down turn, although it has not been so hard hit as its competitors. Observers of the company believe that sales this year stagnated at 1978's $1.18 billion level, while profitability, which the company will not disclose, was either break-even or slipped into the red.

These results have aroused concern at Polygram but apparently have not brought any rethinking of its expansion program. Behind the company is the financial muscle of Europe's two largest electrical-products companies, West Germany's *Siemens A.G. and the Philips Group of* the Netherlands.

Polygram was formed out of a 1962 exchange of shares by Philips and Siemens in each other's record units. *In 1972 the Polygram Group was* formed as a subsidiary to function as a holding company for the two companies' ventures in the entertainment field. Mirroring its mixed parentage, Polygram's headquarters operations are split between Germany and the Netherlands, *but its president's offices have been in New* York since 1978.

According to Werner Vogelsang, director of the company's record business, Polygram's corporate parentage has been a "great advantage" in its expansion, which has capitalized on the *worldwide network of operating facilities set up* by Siemens and Philips.

Whenever either Siemens or Philips gets a subsidiary in a new country, it has a record division. When the division grows large enough, it is spun off to the Polygram Group, giving the company a solid, experienced staff with background in the local market.

The company's entrance into the American market, described by officials as unusual because of the number of acquisitions, also incorporated some European procedures. In one of its first ventures, Mr. Vogelsang said, North American Philips (the Philips unit in the United States) bought Mercury Records in 1962, kept it as a unit until 1972 and then transferred it to Polygram.

Using these methods, the company has experienced rapid growth. It ranks with American giants of the record industry such as Warner and Columbia. Polygram has 42 wholly owned record subsidiaries, a half interest in other companies and distribution deals outside the United States for other record labels.

The German-Dutch parentage, *officials say*, gives Polygram a commitment to consensus decision-making by its top five officers — some from Philips and some from Siemens. Polygram's subsidiaries are allowed autonomy in dealing with artists and promotion, while other functions such as distribution are centralized.

"Records, films, publishing — they're all very personalized business, much more so than other types of business," Mr. Hix said. "One has to try to strike a balance between creativity and business, which is very difficult to do in some situations, but it can be more rewarding."

An example of a successful balance is Polygram's relationship with Robert Stigwood, the music entrepreneur who has managed the Bee Gees, produced "Saturday Night Fever" and "Grease," *and introduced the show* "Evita" on Broadway. Polygram owns a half interest in the Robert Stigwood Group.

"When these relationships work out," Mr. Hix said, "everyone's happy, but sometimes they don't."

Tense Situation

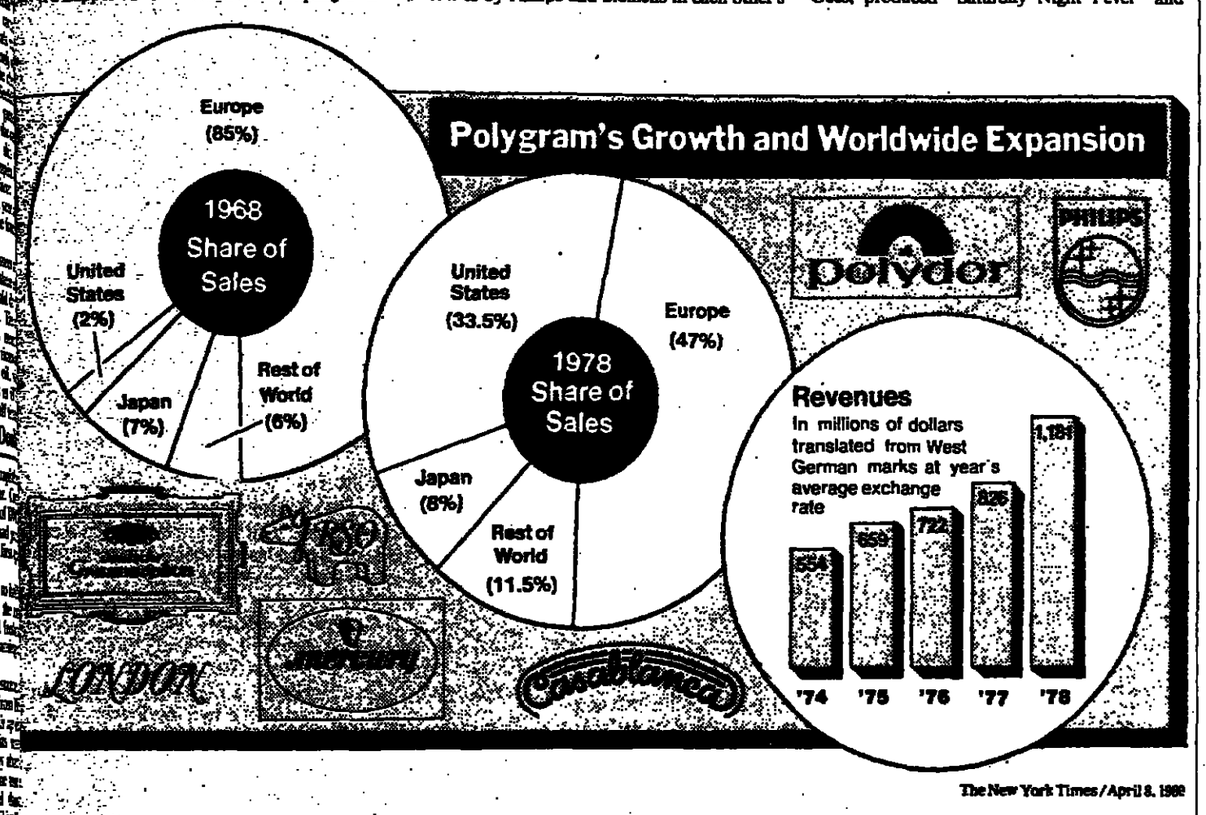
A relationship that apparently did not go smoothly involved the Casablanca Record and Film Works, an enterprise started by Neil Bogart. Polygram acquired a 50 percent interest for a reported *$10 million in 1977.*

Although Casablanca had Donna Summer, the Village People and other top artists as well as movie productions such as "Midnight Express," tension was never far from the surface, apparently mostly over finances. Earlier this year Polygram purchased *the whole operation.*

A benefit gained from the takeover is likely to be the film production side of Casablanca, which will be included in Polygram Pictures, a new unit.

"If you want to continue to expand, you are almost forced to go into *different fields,"* Mr. Hix said.

Eckart Haas, director of Polygram's film and television division, said his company's entrance into the United States market would be cautious but committed. To achieve success in the film business, as in the music business, he said, "you put your bets on people, not organizations."



The New York Times / April 8, 1980

Last Germany Tempts West With Offers on Technology

(Continued from Page 11S)

Southern Asia need not have recussions in Europe.

There can be no suspicion that st Berlin regrets or disapproves Moscow's Afghan adventure. ng the most active of the Krems allies, with widespread military d political involvement in Africa, st Germany has also been helpout in Kabul.

Two planeloads of wounded Afan government troops have been wn to East Germany for special- medical care and shipments of ergency aid supplies have been wn out to the Afghan capital.

East Berlin has also signed agreeents with the new Afghan leaderip to help develop the country's ication system and "information vice" — taken by Western diplots here to mean the intelligence d secret police networks.

Quiet Press

East Germany has already given ilar help to Ethiopia and South Yemen. But the press has reained relatively quiet on East rmany's aid for Kabul and there ve been no reports on the activis of Soviet troops there.

The leadership has also refrained m organizing the mass propagan- and money-collecting campaigns ich have been the hallmark of its st support for countries such as tnam or Kampuchea.

The restraint appears to reflect a el of concern about the dangers a new East-West ice age which s beyond the threat to trading ks.

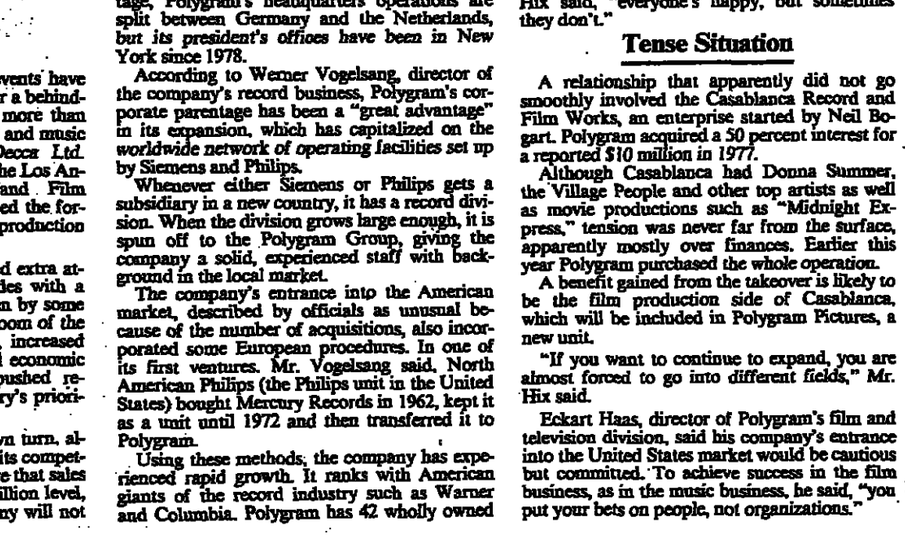
As a "front-line" Warsaw Pact te, East Germany already has to ss heavily in its armed forces and has boosted defense spending this year by 8 percent, double its planned growth rate. A sharpening of tension in Europe would mean an even bigger increase and a heavy burden on the country's already strained budget.

But neither East nor West Germany officials are optimistic that the present honeymoon will last. They point out that both states are fully committed to thier alliances and will not be able to cling together if the Soviet-American crisis deepens and Europe is finally dragged in.

The May 24 deadline for confirmation of participation in the Moscow Olympics is thus awaited with trepidation on both sides.

West German officials, who suspect Moscow in encouraging East Berlin to cultivate Bonn in an attempt to split the Western alliance, predict the Soviet Union will order a general freeze in contacts if West Germany and other European states decide to follow the United States in boycotting the games.

East Germans gloomily agree that the entire political atmosphere will deteriorate if the boycott goes ahead and acknowledge that East Berlin's scope for independent action across the East-West divide will be sharply curtailed.



GHH's gas screw compressor was specially developed for the chemicals industry.

DER SPIEGEL

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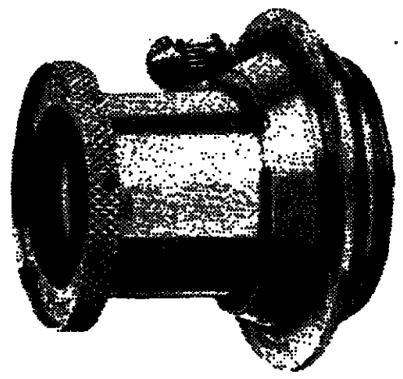
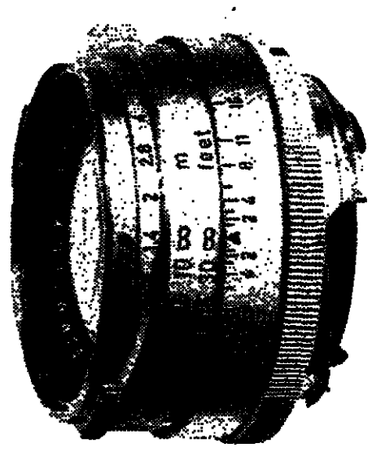


When in 1925 the LEICA was introduced at the Leipzig Spring Fair it created a sensation and *revolutionised the technique of photography. The* built-in 50 mm ELMAX is the world's first lens specially computed for a 35 mm camera. Its optical performance was considered unsurpassed for many years.

What would photography be today



In the course of the years pioneering discoveries were made again and again in the Leitz glass laboratory, which determined the performance standard of photography. In 1960 Leitz built the 35 mm SUMMILUX f/1.4, at the time the fastest wide-angle lens, and since 1976 the 50 mm NOCTILUX f/1 has been mass produced, currently *the world's fastest 50 mm lens.*

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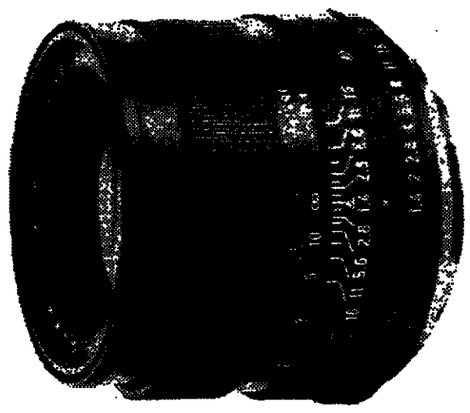

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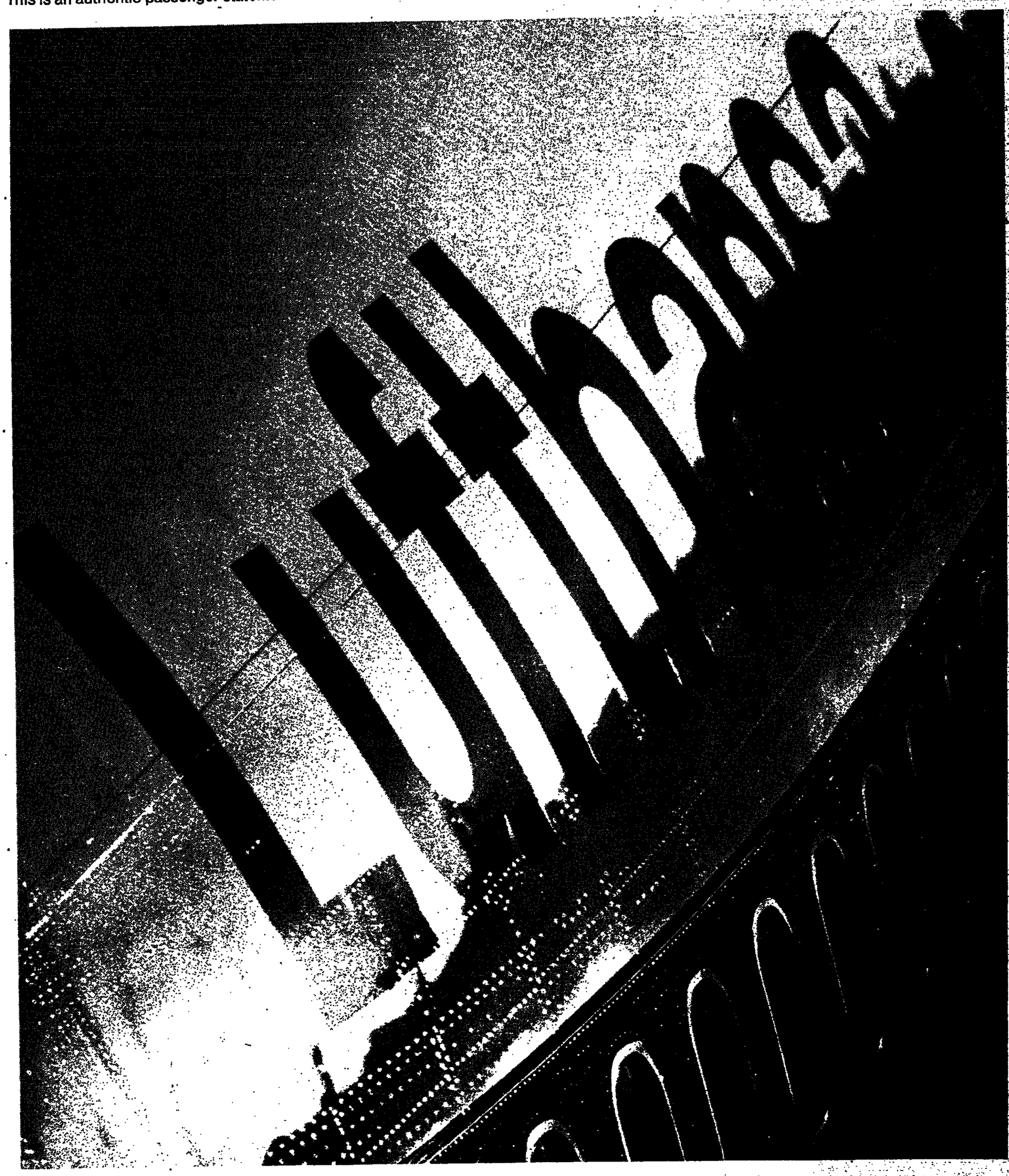

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Lufthansa
German Airlines

هكذا من الأصل

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 7 Wednesday, April 16, 1980 *R

BUSINESS/FINANCE

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Exxon Resuming Baltimore Canyon Drilling

HOUSTON, April 15 (UPI) — Exxon, which had struck four dry holes in he Baltimore Canyon offshore New Jersey, will resume exploratory drilling in the area later this month.

Analysts said Exxon's latest venture in the Baltimore Canyon will be on block adjacent to the sites in which Texaco is believed to have found ommercial quantities of gas. Exxon said yesterday it will begin drilling on lock 559 in 445 feet of water 110 miles east of Atlantic City, N.J.

Harry Martin, manager of the exploratory division, said that while earli-r ventures there had been a disappointment, "We haven't given up on the rea as a potential producer." Exxon drilled the four dry holes in Baltimore anyon in 1978 and 1979.

EG Chief Looks to Energy Technology

HANOVER, West Germany, April 15 (AP-DJ) — Heinz Duerr, manag-g board chairman of AEG-Telefunken, West Germany's second largest ectrical group, hopes to see 60 percent of the company's sales in "energy-conomizing" technologies by the late 1980s.

Speaking on the eve of the Hanover trade fair, the 46-year-old executive, ho took over the troubled AEG group on Feb. 1, said energy-saving chnologies accounted for 10 to 15 percent of AEG's world sales of 14.9 llion DM in 1979.

He said that efforts to expand sales in the area would concentrate on icroprocessors, automotive electronics, solar energy and transportation.

Vest German BBC Plans Rights Issue

MANNHEIM, West Germany, April 15 (AP-DJ) — Brown Boveri & e will raise 24 million Deutsche marks through a 1-for-12 rights issue, awing on authorized capital, and will create new authorized capital of up 14 million DM, it announced today.

The new shares, which will be offered at a price of 100 DM per share, ll qualify for dividends from Jan. 1 of this year. BBC also announced an changed dividend of 8 DM per share for 1979.

The firm said that sales rose 6 percent in the first three months of the rrent year, while order inflow was up 4.5 percent from the year-earlier riod.

oyota, Nissan Report Record Output, Sales

TOKYO, April 15 (Reuters) — Japan's two largest automobile makers, yota and Nissan, today announced that both production and sales hit ords in the fiscal year ended in March. The two firms also noted that ong exports last month reflected continuing active sales to the United ites, Europe, Southeast Asia and the Mideast.

Toyota, Japan's biggest car manufacturer, said fiscal-year output ched 3.17 million units, up 11.8 percent from a year earlier. Exports rose percent to 1.5 million units and domestic sales rose 2.5 percent at 1.61 llion units. Exports in March rose 3.4 percent from the previous month record 153,300 units, up 38.5 percent from the year-ago month.

Nissan, maker of Datsun cars, said production increased to 2.41 million ts, up 8.5 percent, while exports soared to 1.25 million units, a rise of percent. Domestic sales were up 3.1 percent at 1.23 million units. In rch, Nissan exported a record 140,800 vehicles, up 10.6 percent from previous record in February and 41.8 percent from a year earlier.

IC Plans Dividend Hike, Scrip Issue

ARIS, April 15 (AP-DJ) — Ste. BIC, parent company of the multinaal group making disposable consumer products, plans a 27-percent ease in its dividend by paying a net 14 francs per share on its 1979 ilts.

he company also plans to increase its share capital to 288 million cs (about $64 million) from 240 million francs by issuing free shares on for-5 basis. The new shares will be created effective Jan. 1 this year.

he group's consolidated net income rose 15 percent last year, to 193 ion francs. Consolidated sales rose 18 percent to 2.486 billion francs. noted that the Guy Laroche group was consolidated for the first time 979.

oitibi Sees Lower Earnings This Year

ORONTO, April 15 (Reuters) — Earnings this year will trail those of a ago, R. C. Gimlin, president of Abitibi-Price, told the annual meeting y.

e said inflation and high interest rates "are adversely affecting our ber and building material businesses." He added that there "are signs wer consumption of paper products, particularly newsprint."

he company has completed its planned divestitures and plans $Can.1 on in capital expenditures during the 1980s, Mr. Gimlin said. Over the five years, 70 percent of capital spending will be on newsprint mills, ging total newsprint capacity to 2.25 million tons.

tsubishi to Supply Chrysler With Engines

OKYO, April 15 (UPI) — Mitsubishi Motors, affiliated with financially bled Chrysler, said today it will supply new engines for small cars to J.S. automaker beginning in May.

spokesman for the Japanese company said the plan calls for delivery 00,000 engines annually over a five-year period. The engines will be for a new fuel-efficient auto, code-named "K-car," being developed hrysler. The spokesman said Chrysler has guaranteed payment for the nes.

itsubishi, which exported 155,000 small cars for sale by Chrysler on U.S. market last year and expects to do the same this year, continued ments of its vehicles to Chrysler on a letter of credit basis from Febru-o April. Mitsubishi said it will terminate letter of credit financing at end of this month when Chrysler's financial situation is expected to ove.

Group of 10 Sets Controls To Avert Financial Crash

By Paul Lewis

BASEL, April 15 (NYT) — Governors of the major Western central banks issued an unusual public warning today about "the greater risks" now facing the international banking system as a result of the recent oil price rise, and said they plan to control overseas bank lending more strictly to head off the danger of a financial crash.

The governors, representing the central banks of the ten richest Western countries and Switzerland, published their warning in a rare communique after one of their secret monthly meetings at the Bank for International Settlements here, during which they reviewed the health of "the international banking system in general and the Eurocurrency markets in particular."

Federal Reserve Gov. Henry Wallich represented Washington at the talks, which were also attended by the central bank governors of the other so-called Group of Ten countries: Britain, Belgium, Canada, France, West Germany, Holland, Italy, Sweden and Japan. Switzerland attended as an observer.

In their communique, the central bankers said that the massive new buildup of surplus funds in the hands of the oil exporting countries, which the latest oil price increase implies, means that private banks must again prepare themselves to "recycle" much of this money to countries that need it to pay for their imports, just as they did after the first oil shock in 1973.

The governors reported that international bank lending is already growing at the worrisomely high rate of 25 percent a year. They predicted that the latest oil price rise will result in "futher substantial growth" as the OPEC members deposit their surplus funds with the international banking system, which then lends the money to countries short of cash to pay for imports.

But with many poorer oil importing countries already dangerously indebted as a result of the earlier oil price increase, the central bankers fear default on repayments, causing banks to fail and sparking a worldwide financial panic that would worsen the West's already gloomy economic prospects.

"Individual banks, or the international banking system as a whole, could in future be exposed to greater risks than in the past," the governors noted.

To reduce the danger of this process of "petrodollar recycling," as it is called, leading to a massive financial crash, the central banks said they plan to monitor the overseas lending by their private banks more strictly in future to prevent them making unsound loans.

"The governors reaffirm the cardinal importance which they attach to the maintaining of sound banking standards — particularly with regard to capital adequacy, liquidity and concentration of risk," the communique said.

The cornerstone of the central bankers' new safeguards program will be a stepped-up campaign to compel private banks to publish consolidated balance sheets, giving an accurate picture of loans made by foreign subsidiaries as well as by the main branch office.

In many countries, the central bankers say that bank supervisors would be able to monitor the loan exposure of individual banks much more accurately than at present if bank accounts were consolidated. At present, the Netherlands and the United States require banks to consolidate accounts in this way. West Germany, Britain and Switzerland have accepted the idea in principle, although they have not yet fully implemented it.

In addition, a standing committee of central bankers organized by the Bank for International Settlements will monitor overseas bank lending, reporting at least twice a year to the governors of the Group of Ten countries.

While today's communique acknowledges the dangers that the huge buildup of OPEC funds poses for the Western financial system, it also admits that the West has no alternative to allowing private banks to handle the greater part of this money, lending it back to poor countries to finance the continuing growth of world trade.

U.S. Claims Accord On Phillips' Profit

By Steven R. Weisman

WASHINGTON, April 15 (NYT) — The White House announced yesterday that Phillips Petroleum had agreed to forgo $8.8 million in profits this year in response to a government finding that its profits last year had exceeded the voluntary guidelines.

But at a hastily arranged news conference late yesterday afternoon, Carter administration aides conceded that the bypassed profits could turn out to be more theoretical than real, with virtually no impact on the consumer in terms of lower prices.

The company would still be entitled by yesterday's agreement to raise its prices in the next year.

The agreement, the officials said, requires Phillips to maintain profits in the next six months at a level below the maximum allowed by the government ceiling. But a spokesman for Phillips said the company might not have raised prices to the profit ceiling in any case.

Tougher on Compliance

In another development, government officials disclosed that the administration was considering whether to toughen its means for compliance with the guidelines. Currently, the government can declare a non-compliant corporation ineligible for major contracts, but a new proposal being studied would permit the government to declare ineligible the parent company of a non-compliant corporation, as well.

Despite the uncertain impact of the announcement, the White House was plainly eager to publicize what it could characterize as a triumph over an oil company.

The announcement was the latest attempt by the administration to cite companies for compliance or non-compliance of its wage and price guidelines. Because the guidelines are voluntary, the administation has little other than publicity at its disposal to win cooperation.

First to Cooperate

Phillips is the first oil company cited for non-compliance to cooperate with the administration in working out an agreement. Earlier this year, the White House said 11 oil companies — which were not named — were found in "probable non-compliance" with its guidelines. Since then, it has identified three companies as actually being out of compliance — Charter Co. of Jacksonville, Fla., Crown Central Petroleum of Baltimore and Mobil Oil.

Mr. Carter singled out Mobil in a speech assailing that company, and the administration took steps to declare it ineligible for major new government contracts.

The $8.8 million in profits that Phillips agreed to "forgo" would offset profits that were accrued in the July-August-September quarter of 1979. The Wage Price Council said the profits had exceeded those of the comparable quarter the year before by more than 6.5 percent, the administration's voluntary limit.

Although Phillips agreed that its profits exceeded those of the year-earlier quarter, it initially argued that its annual profits had been in compliance. The White House agreed but insisted on a quarter-to-quarter standard.

By contrast, Mobil asserted that the administration was not acting properly in imposing a quarterly profit standard, and that was why it refused to comply last month.

U.S. Output Off Sharply Last Month

Previous Month Rise Revised Downwards

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON, April 15 — U.S. industrial production slumped in March, with sagging output recorded in virtually every sector, the Federal Reserve Board said today.

Industrial production fell a seasonally adjusted 0.8 percent in March after a revised 0.2-percent decline in February. Originally, the Fed had said February industrial production had risen 0.2 percent.

The index of industrial production in March stood at 151.2 percent of its 1967 average, or 1.2 percent lower than a year earlier.

March's decline, the largest drop since last August, lent weight to the belief the long-anticipated recession is taking hold.

Durable Goods

Production of durable goods dropped 1.4 percent. Home goods production, primarily appliances, carpeting and furniture, dropped 1.7 percent in March. Automobiles were assembled at an annual rate of 7.1 million units — only slightly below February's level, but 25-percent below a year ago.

Production of nondurable goods fell 0.6 percent, reflecting cutbacks in the production of gasoline, food and clothing. Construction supplies took the worst beating, with production falling 3.6 percent and giving further evidence that the housing industry is in serious trouble.

Materials Output

Output of materials declined 0.6 percent with nondurable materials, like textiles and paper, falling 0.7 percent, and durable materials, such as metals, decreasing a full percentage point. Only production of energy materials rose slightly. Production of business equipment, which has shown strength during the past year, remained unchanged.

Separately, Treasury Secretary William Miller said he believes President Carter's new anti-inflation program can succeed. He told a Senate appropriations subcommittee that Mr. Carter's new program, announced March 14, "comprised a comprehensive attack on the major factors contributing to inflation."

He said the proposals, including a balanced budget in fiscal 1981, credit controls and oil import fees, attack the root causes of inflation and not merely the symptoms.

Goes to Court in North Carolina

Grand Met Moves to Take Over Liggett

NEW YORK, April 15 (NYT) — Grand Metropolitan Ltd., the U.K. hotel, restaurant, liquor and gambling company, goes to court in North Carolina tomorrow seeking a ruling to enable it to take over the 90½ percent of the Liggett Group Inc. that it does not now own.

Grand Met announced its takeover bid yesterday, offering $50 a share, or $415 million in cash.

Asked whether the offer was friendly, Clifford Smith, finance director for Grand Met, said, "Yes, of course."

Liggett, a consumer products company whose best-known brands include Chesterfield and L&M cigarettes and Alpo dog food, declined comment on the widely expected offer, but it is known to consider the step as unfriendly.

Last month it called Grand Met's plans "seriously detrimental" and began a vigorous legal effort to block the takeover.

[A Liggett spokesman announced today that its board would meet on Monday, AP-Dow Jones reported. The spokesman gave no details.]

Wall Street takeover experts, not necessarily working at Liggett's request, are said to be eagerly searching for a "white knight" — a company that Liggett would prefer to Grand Metropolitan — to make a competing offer. But a competing offer, while not impossible, is viewed as difficult, partly because of the high cost of funds today but also because of ties between Grand Met and Liggett.

Grand Met produces J&B Scotch whisky and licenses it to Liggett's Paddington Corp. under an agreement to run until 1990. Grand Met has already informed Liggett that it is "unlikely" that it will renew the license, thereby making it difficult for any other potential purchaser to outbid Grand Met.

Liggett stock, which jumped $6 a share in mid-March after Grand Met first announced that it had purchased a 9½-percent stake, jumped an additional $6.25 yesterday to close the day on the New York Stock Exchange at $44.25. After a delayed start in trading on the NYSE today, Liggett opened off 2¼ at $42.

The U.K. company had said at the time of its initial purchase that, while it had "no present intention to seek control," it had studied the possibility of making an offer for the company. It related extensive talks with Liggett about buying various operations, particularly Liggett's Austin Nichols subsidiary, producer of Wild Turkey bourbon. Liggett was said to be unwilling to enter serious negotiations.

Grand Met, in documents filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission yesterday, said it would finance its $415-million offer through two loans of $175 million each already obtained from Barclays Bank International and International Westminster Bank. The rest would come from company funds, including a $175-million securities offering last June, Grand Met said.

Court Ruling

It said that, in addition to filing papers with the SEC, it had submitted data to New Jersey, where Liggett has its headquarters, and North Carolina, where it has major tobacco operations. It said that if it obtains a favorable ruling in North Carolina, its official offer will be made before the end of the week.

Liggett obtained an injunction two weeks ago to block any takeover pending the filing. Grand Met said yesterday that New Jersey might also call a hearing, which would further delay the offer. It is challenging the New Jersey law as unconstitutional.

Executives familiar with the situation contended that there was some feeling that Grand Met really wanted to purchase Austin Nichols, and that it was using the bid for the entire company as a ploy to get Liggett to negotiate for the sale of that subsidiary. Mr. Smith of Grand Met said yesterday that the proposal was "serious and seriously made."

Grand Met told the SEC, however, that it had informed Liggett 10 days ago that it had heard that Liggett was attemping to find a buyer for the company, particularly for Austin Nichols. Grand Met told Liggett that, if the reports were true, it wanted an opportunity to buy Austin Nichols.

Financial advisers to Grand Met are S.G. Warburg and Morgan Stanley. Liggett's adviser is the Merrill Lynch White Weld Capital Markets Group.

N.Y. Insurer Taking Over Bowring Co.

LONDON, April 15 (AP) — After weeks of negotiations, C.T. Bowring & Co. announced yesterday that it would merge with Marsh & McLennan of New York. The takeover will give the big U.S. insurance brokerage firm a share of the $4 billion-a-year business done by the 18,000 underwriting members grouped in Lloyd's.

Bowring, one of the member underwriting groups in Lloyd's, said its directors would recommend that shareholders accept a new Marsh & McLennan bid totaling $419.8 million. The bid added $30.8 million to the original offer of $389 million that Marsh & McLennan had made to purchase the London insurance broker.

Marsh & McLennan will pay Bowring shareholders about $3.85 a share at current exchange rates, up from an earlier $3.56-a-share offer.

The companies said the agreement called for the exchange of three shares of Marsh & McLennan common stock plus $206.04 in cash for every 100 ordinary shares of Bowring. The offer also provides for an exchange of cash and common stock in Marsh & McLennan for Bowring preferred stock.

Directors of both companies said the agreement would enable them to move forward in a "constructive and mutually beneficial way." Under the terms of the offer, Peter Bowring, chairman of the British company, and Gilbert Cooke, managing director, will join the Marsh & McLennan board. Bowring will operate as an autonomous subsidiary under its present management.

Narrow NYSE Gain Lost, But Turnover Stays Light

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK, April 15 — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange failed in the final hour to hold on to the narrow gain registered until then.

The Dow Jones industrial average, up only a modest 0.68 at 3 p.m., closed with a loss of 1.54 at 783.36. Volume totaled 26.67 million shares. Yesterday, the Dow lost 6.65 points on very light turnover of 23 million shares.

Ford Motor, which announced plant closings that would put 15,000 employees out of work, gained ⅜ at 26⅜ and General Motors was ahead ⅜ at 43¾. Chrysler, whose debt rating by Moody's was cut to CAA from B, slipped ¼ to 5⅜. All three reported lower early April car sales.

Uniroyal said it expects to report a first-quarter loss of $12 million against a gain a year ago of $6 million, or 18 cents a share, President Joseph Flannery told the annual meeting today. He also said it will be "extremely difficult" for Uniroyal to report a profit for the year "in view of the uncertainties as to how deep the recession will be."

The NYSE said member firm customer margin debt dropped $720 million to $11.74 billion in March, the largest decline since November, 1978. Margin debt had been rising for the previous three months and hit a record $12.46 billion in February. The prior record was $12.4 billion in September, 1978.

In Washington, Treasury Secretary William Miller told a Senate appropriations subcommittee hearing that a number of differences in the present economic climate indicate that the possible coming downturn will be milder than the 1974-75 recession.

Mr. Miller said, "I believe we will see in the coming months a reduction of pressures in the credit markets, a reduction in demand, and a reduction in inflationary expectations," Mr. Miller said. He said he expected to see inflation come down. He said that if there are no further shocks from higher oil prices and if mortgage interest rates drop, there could be "multiple percentage points" cut from the consumer price index, now running at an annual rate of about 18 percent.

Among the most actively traded issues on the Big Board, IBM was off ⅞ at 52⅛, General Tire lost ⅛ at 13, Sony was off ⅛ at 7⅞, AT&T at 49⅞ was off ¼.

Texaco at 34 was up ⅛ and Johns-Manville was ahead ⅜ at 18¾. BankAmerica was unchanged at 23⅞ as was Boeing at 36¾ and Mobil at 68½.

On the American Stock Exchange, Delhi Oil was most active and up 2¼ at 38. Great Basin Petroleum was off 1¼ at 13½, Houston Oil was up ¼ at 21⅛ and Sundance was up 2 at 74¾.

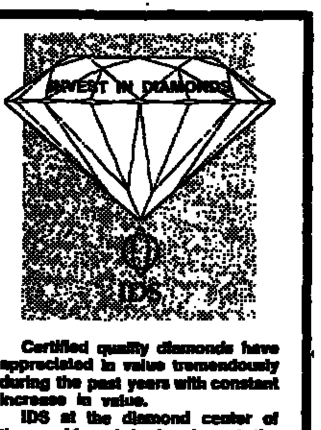
In Chicago, wheat closed mixed, corn and oats higher and soybeans substantially higher. Wheat was off 2 to up ½ cent; corn up ¼ to 1¾; oats up 1¾ to 2¼; and soybeans up 5¼ to 7 cents.

A short-covering rally was a major boost for grain and soybeans futures near the close, traders said. While volume often appeared to be active, the market was void of any major fundamental news developments that would have influenced trade.

U.S. Buys More Corn As Embargo Cushion

WASHINGTON, April 15 (UPI) — Agriculture Secretary Bob Bergland today announced purchases of 25.7 million bushels of corn to help cushion the impact of the Soviet grain embargo on U.S. farmers. Similar government purchases of wheat ended yesterday, Mr. Bergland said.

The latest purchases by the Commodity Credit Corp. raised the total of corn bought to 59 million bushels, or 1.5 million tons.



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evelopment Bank Loans eld Up by U.S. Congress

By Juan de Onis

O DE JANEIRO, April 15) — New loans for Latin ican borrowers are being de-l because the U.S. Congress has yet authorized a replenishment apital for the Inter-American lopment Bank, the bank's anmeeting was told yesterday.

tonio Ortiz Mena, a former ican finance minister who is dent of the regional bank, said $8 billion in new funds and al reserves needed to expand tions had been delayed be-Congress had not yet acted resident Carter's request for a contribution of $3.45 billion.

he problem we face is that out the approval of the United s contribution, we cannot ve the contributions of 37 other ber countries that have aped their share," Mr. Ortiz a said at the inaugural session, ded by ministers of finance private bankers from the 41 ber countries in North and h America, Western Europe Japan.

Loans Held Up

said that $340 million in new approved by the bank's board 6 Latin American countries now delayed for lack of new al.

e bank lent $2 billion last year. Inter-American Development , founded in 1959, and the d Bank, through its Latin rican operations, are the two ipal channels of long-term lending for economic and sodevelopment in the region.

esident Carter's $3.45-billion ibution request, mostly in the of capital reserves to back borrowing, had been aped by the Senate.

owever, the contribution was ed on the House floor by $1.2 n, to $2.25 billion, and subsely sent to a Senate-House conference committee. The committee restored the cut, and the request is now scheduled to be considered by the House again this week.

Mr. Ortiz Mena said in his inaugural address that international financial transfers were needed to overcome higher energy costs, inadequate growth of food production and uneven distribution of income. He added that these difficulties had generated social conflicts and political instability that threatened Latin America's economic progress.

Since the major increase in oil prices in 1974, Latin American countries have accumulated foreign debts approaching $100 billion.

Dollar Climbs, Gold Sags

LONDON, April 15 (AP-DJ) — The dollar rose sharply against all major currencies today as market operators took the view that short-term U.S. interest rates would not fall much further and could start to climb again.

"Interest rates in the U.S. are starting to move higher, and the fact that (U.S.) banks have held their prime rate at 20 percent suggests that a true easing of credit conditions hasn't occurred," a dealer at a London clearing bank said.

Another dealer said that while recent U.S. economic indicators point toward a significant slowing of the economy, demand for bank credit should increase because corporations will have to finance larger inventories as sales decline.

Although the middle of the month is when large oil payments are made, three dealers said they doubted that these payments were a factor in today's advance.

Against the Deutsche mark, the dollar rose 1.6 percent to 1.9030 DM from 1.8727. While rates on three-month Eurodollar deposits have dropped 106 basis points in the last five sessions, the corresponding decline in EuroDM rates has come to 113 basis points, indicating that the interest rate differential has not favored the mark.

Against the Swiss franc, the dollar rose 2.4 percent to 1.7855 francs from 1.7437.

Elsehwere, the dollar rose to 4.3875 French francs from 4.3295 and to 253 yen from 251.40.

Sterling fell to $2.1860 from $2.2037 but moved up against the mark to 4.16 from 4.1269 for a gain of 0.8 percent.

However, in later trading in New York, the dollar eased from its highest levels, although it still was well above yesterday's close, dealers said. The dollar was quoted at 1.8960-70 DM, well below its peak of around 1.9050 DM but above yesterday's close at 1.8775 and the opening 1.8948.

Gold closed in Europe at $495-$499 an ounce in quiet trading, straddling the afternoon London fix of $497.50 but down from yesterday's finish at $522-$526.

Short-Term Rates in U.S. At Lowest Since February

NEW YORK, April 15 (NYT) — Treasury bill rates in the government's weekly action dropped yesterday to their lowest levels since February.

The Treasury auctioned three-month bills at an average discount rate of 13.818 percent, somewhat higher than the 13.70-percent rate at which these short-term securities closed late last Friday. The rate was lower, however, than the 14.424 percent of a week ago, and it was well below the 16.532-percent peak set March 24. The average rate yesterday was the lowest since Feb. 25.

In the auction of six-month bills, the average discount rate dipped to 13.549 from 13.70 percent at Friday's close. The rate in the six-month bill auction was down from 14.226 percent last week and from the record 15.7 percent set in March. The new six-month rate was the lowest since Feb. 15.

The six-month bill rate is used to establish the rate that banks may pay on six-month money market certificates, so these certificates beginning Thursday will carry an interest rate of 13.549 percent, down from the 14.226 percent still to be offered until then.

In the resale market for bills today, 13-week bills were quoted at 13.74 percent bid on some quotation sheets, down from 13.92 percent yesterday but up from 13.54 percent bid Friday. The bid on the companion 26-week issue was quoted at 13.43 percent, down from 13.69 percent yesterday and 13.54 percent Friday.

Meanwhile, bond prices were up a sharp ⅝ point early today in anticipation of the later report that March industrial production was lower than previously thought by traders. That report, coupled with the downward revision in the February figure, prompted significant short-covering and retail buying, dealers said.

Treasury 11¾s of 2010 climbed to 102 22/32 bid, 103 asked after yesterday's close of 102 5/32.

The debt markets began to rally a week ago, but this is the first time there has been any retail interest in the market, dealers said.

Currency Rates

Listed below are the interbank foreign exchange rates for April 15, 1980. These rates do not include bank service charges:

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	H.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	D.K.
Amsterdam	2.0765	4.548	109.58 *	47.36 *	0.2249	——	6.813 *	117.265 *	35.285 *
Brussels (a)	30.44	66.82	16.085	6.9585	3.446 *	14.682	——	17.228	5.17
Frankfurt	1.9056	4.159	——	43.28 *	2.148 x	91.35 *	6.221 *	106.98 *	32.22 *
London (b)	2.19	——	4.155	9.609	1,935.25	4.55175	64.49	3.88125	12.0985
Milan	881.55	1,930.60	466.65	201.87	——	426.13	29.037	500.08	150.07
New York	——	0.456	0.116	0.228	0.113 *	0.481	0.032	0.562	0.169
Paris	4.38875	9.6005	231.30 *	——	4.9565x	211.26 *	14.3865 *	247.75 *	74.38 *
Zurich	1.77375	3.8878	93.5769*	40.44585*	0.2008	85.64965*	5.81465 *	——	30.17735 *
ECU	1.33576	0.607577	2.52191	5.83192	1,177.47	2.76181	40.5403	2.35093	7.8489

Dollar values

$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$
0.032	Belgian fin. franc	31.32	0.199	Hong Kong $	5.0205	0.300	Saudi Riyal	3.3297
0.842	Canadian $	1.1963	1.9875	Irish £	0.503	N.A.	Schilling	N.A.
0.187	Danish krone	5.82	N.A.	Israeli £	N.A.	0.445	Singapore $	2.2445
N.A.	Drachma	N.A.	3.263	Kuwaiti dinar	0.276	N.A.	Swedish krona	N.A.
0.019	Escudo	50.537	N.A.	Norw. krone	N.A.	0.267	U.A.E. dirham	3.7375
N.A.	Fin. mark	N.A.	N.A.	Peseta	N.A.	0.003	Yen	251.15

£ Sterling: 1.0795 Irish £

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000.

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2) We drilled two 9,000 ft. wells on a farmout in Texas during September/October, 1979. First well hit October 25, 1979. Production income from this first well alone will be net 56% to 63% per annum on money invested. Total income will be higher after production starts from second well.

FOR 1) and 2) COMBINED WE INVESTED U.S. $1,950,000.— ONLY AND SECURED RECOVERABLE RESERVES OF APPROXIMATELY U.S. $60 MILLION.

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Colgate Streamlines at Fast Pace

By Barbara Ettorre

NEW YORK, April 15 (NYT) — When Colgate-Palmolive recently announced that it planned to streamline its operation by extricating itself from several lines of business, the company was acknowledging what analysts had been surmising for at least two years: those unrelated categories were weakening the overall effectiveness of the $4.49 billion giant.

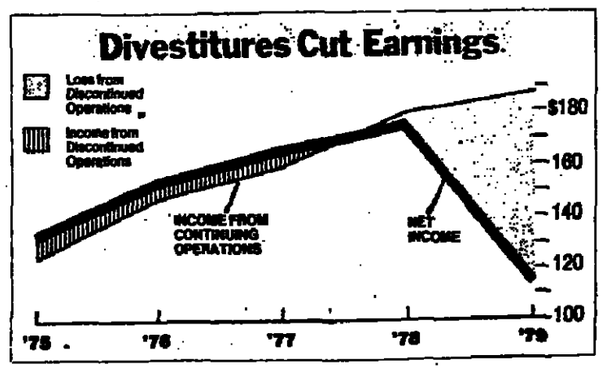
What some observers did not expect was the speed with which Colgate, under Keith Crane as president and chief executive officer, intended to get rid of its restaurants and processed meat and sports equipment companies. Between December and March, when its annual report was issued, Colgate announced the sale or intended sale of all but one of the companies involved. That one is Helena Rubinstein, the cosmetics division, and it has been on the auction block for more than a year.

"What had been happening to Colgate over the last few years was disruptive to its daily operation," said Hercules Segalas, a senior vice president and household products analyst at Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc. "Companies have a problem when they make a lot of little acquisitions and try to string them together."

All the companies were acquired in the 1970s when Colgate believed it could apply its expertise in household goods to virtually any consumer product.

Diverting Management Attention

But Colgate found that skill in marketing toothpaste and laundry soap did not automatically extend to nail polish, hockey sticks and hot dogs. The company found itself diverting management attention from product introductions and brand maintenance to unrelated businesses about which it knew little. Moreover, this cluster of companies accounted for losses that swelled from $4.5 million in 1978 to $26.5 million last year.



A February memorandum to senior management from Mr. Crane, head of the company since early 1979, said he had reviewed Colgate's long-range financial objectives immediately after he assumed the helm. His conclusion: "By planning to discontinue those operations which do not fulfill our objectives, we are freeing up financial and management resources to be put to better advantage elsewhere in the company." Mr. Crane has declined to be interviewed about his corporate strategy.

Reflecting the discontinued operations, Colgate's consolidated earnings in 1979 declined 35 percent, to $113.5 million, or $1.39 a share, from $175.6 million, or $2.15 a share, in 1978.

Colgate wrote off $74 million in 1979 for the discontinued companies and Helena Rubinstein, the beleaguered cosmetics concern, which had sales of $200 million. Rubinstein accounted for two-thirds of the write-off.

"Colgate is obviously making progress, but we would not rule out further write-offs on Rubinstein," said Beverly Lannquist, a cosmetics analyst at Morgan Stanley & Co.

According to several Wall Street analysts, sales in Rubinstein's operations in the United States were down about 12 percent last year, while revenues in its international division were up 4 or 5 percent. They estimate that Rubinstein lost $15 million over all last year. Colgate will not discuss the division's performance except to concede that Rubinstein had declining sales and a loss last year.

A Colgate spokesman said, "We are discussing the sale of Helena Rubinstein with a company, but no definitive agreement has been reached."

The rest of the diverse companies, almost all of which have already been sold, accounted for about $137 million in revennes last year. They include Hebrew National Kosher Foods, a $50-million producer of processed meats; Leach Industries, a $14-million maker of racquetball racquets, and Ram Golf Corp., a $20-million manufacturer of golf equipment.

Analysts speculated that Colgate might want to divest itself of its Pangburn candy enterprise and its Artex do-it-yourself hobby company. Neither of those companies, however, has been earmarked as a discontinued operation. Some observers also included Marisa Cristina, a women's-apparel company, as a possible future divestiture.

After Colgate has finished cleaning house, Wall Street expects the company to avoid what Jack Salzman, household products analyst at Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co., called its "conglomerateering of the 1970s.

No Checks and Balances

"There was no discretion, no checks and balances to control Colgate's strategy," he said. "It was a rationalization that said management could handle all consumer products."

The streamlined Colgate will encompass several sizable divisions both here and abroad producing household and personal care products, led by Colgate toothpaste, Palmolive soap and Fab detergent, foods (notably, rice goods, including Carolina rice) and hospital and health care supplies. Smaller operations will manufacture women's and sports apparel, uniforms and related consumer goods.

The Colgate of the future is expected to pump more money into new products. Industry observers believe that a company the size of Colgate should be a leader in more product areas than it is now.

"Once the divestitures are accomplished, we'll see money going into the household products division, into the Kendall hospital supplies operation and into new product capability," Mr. Segalas said. "I'm not even ruling out acquisitions that are complementary — similar products with similar distribution."

CFTC Head Blocked Action on Silver Mart

By Jerry Knight and James L. Rowe Jr.

WASHINGTON, April 15 (WP) — The chairman of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, James Stone, last October blocked a proposal to have the agency's staff study possible restrictions on gold and silver speculation. Mr. Stone said at the time that he saw no need for a formal staff investigation, because the two big silver markets in the United States were taking steps to curtail speculation.

Silver was selling for less than $20 an ounce then. The price exploded to $50 in January, before falling back to $10 last month when the speculative bubble burst.

Mr. Stone has told congressmen investigating the silver scare that the CFTC should have done more to stop silver's roller-coaster ride. He has complained that the other three members of the commission did not back his efforts to curb speculation.

[Commission member Robert Martin today told the House subcommittee on commerce, consumer and monetary affairs he believes that "some bad business judgments made by one or more brokerage houses" helped precipitate the silver collapse last month. Mr. Martin named no brokerages, the Associated Press reported. As bad judgments he cited the extension of credit to large silver speculators such as the Hunt family, and the way brokerages permitted some speculators to "pyramid" their accounts — or build on their positions using paper profits.

[Mr. Martin and fellow commissioners Read Dunn and David Gartner generally agreed that the commission's actions were proper and that there is no need to change commodities trading laws or reapportion agency jurisdictions over trading because of the silver crisis.]

Hunt Invited

Harold Williams, the chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, told the subcommittee yesterday that the SEC is prepared to take over part of the job of regulating commodity futures trading if the CFTC cannot handle it.

The subcommittee has invited Texas silver speculator Nelson Bunker Hunt to testify. If he did not accept the invitation by today, the subcommittee was to vote on whether to subpoena him.

Among the new federal regulations being discussed is one to limit the amount of silver — or any other commodity — that a single speculator can buy in the futures markets. A CFTC study of that question was called for nearly six months ago, but Mr. Stone did not permit the study to start, transcripts of the agency's public meetings show.

Commission member Gartner brought up the issue on Oct. 16, saying, "I have been quite concerned recently about actions in precious metals." At Mr. Gartner's request, a discussion of the impact of position limits on commodity speculation was put on the agenda for a CFTC meeting on Oct. 30.

Between Oct. 16 and 30, the Chicago Board of Trade and the New York Commodity Exchange both began taking steps to curtail silver speculation. When the silver item came up on the Oct. 30 agenda, Mr. Stone commented: "Since that topic was scheduled for discussion, there have been some changes in the marketplace . . . I, for one, would be willing to stand by now and . . . see whether those developments are as promising as we hope they will be, and not take action at this time."

Mr. Stone said he favored limiting the holdings of big speculators, but he recommended that the commission "drop the discussion of position limits in precious metals at this time." Over the chairman's opposition, Mr. Gartner persisted, saying, "I would personally like approval of the commission to ask staff to explore alternatives and to come to us with recommendations."

The commission deadlocked 2-2 on the question, with Mr. Gartner and Mr. Dunn for it and Mr. Stone and Mr. Martin opposed. When it became apparent that he could not get Mr. Stone to cast the vote needed to start the study, Mr. Gartner withdrew his request.

Mr. Stone said yesterday that he saw no need for studying limits on silver speculating in October because by that time the Hunt brothers had already bought large numbers of contracts for future delivery of silver. He said the agency did not have the power to impose limits retroactively, but this could be done by the silver exchanges in New York and Chicago.

New Eurobonds Floated; Prices Off in Dollars

LONDON, April 15 (AP-DJ) — American Medical International NV, a financing subsidiary of American Medical International Inc., is floating a $50-million, 15-year convertible Eurobond at par bearing an 8-percent annual coupon, syndicate manager S.G. Warburg announced today.

The bonds will be convertible into the hospital chain's New York listed shares at what is expected to be a premium of 15 percent.

Eurodollar bond and note prices were mixed to lower today in what dealers described as relatively light turnover. Some market participants said that the steep rise in prices over the past several sessions has brought the yield basis of the market to unrealistically low levels.

Private DM Placement by Denmark

COPENHAGEN, April 15 (Reuters) — Denmark is raising 50 million Deutsche marks through a private placement arranged by Westdeutsche Landesbank, official sources said today.

They refused comment on a report that the issue priced at par carries a coupon of 10 percent and has an average life of seven years.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions
In local currencies, unless otherwise indicated

Great Britain

Rowntree Mackintosh

Year	1980	1979
Revenue	N.A.	N.A.
Pre-tax	40.43	45.07
Per Share	29.8	35.1

United States

Allis-Chalmers

1st Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	473.8	446.4
Profits	7.26	20.87
Per share	0.52	1.60

BankAmerica

1st Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	N.A.	N.A.
Profits	134.40	129.20
Per Share	0.92	0.88

Bankers Trust

1st Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	N.A.	N.A.
Profits	43.8	26.7
Per Share	3.71	2.18

Citicorp

1st Quar.	1980	1977
Revenue	N.A.	N.A.
Profits	77.5	124.3
Per Share	0,63	1.00

Crocker National

1st Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	N.A.	N.A.
Profits	22.54	20.44
Per share	1.61	1.57

Crown Zellerbach

1st Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	737.5	625.9
Profits	24.30	21.40
Per Share	0.93	0.84

First Chicago

1st Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	18.86	33.93
Profits	19.04	33.27
Per Share	0.48	0.86

Mellon National

1st Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	N.A.	N.A.
Profits	26.13	24.17
Per Share	1.33	1.23

Merrill Lynch

1st Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	694.3	438.1
Profits	35.1	19.7
Per share	0.97	0.54

Northrop

1st Quar.	1980	1977
Revenue	379.6	407.3
Profits	22.90	23.50
Per share	1.61	1.66

Owens-Illinois

1st Quar.	1980	1977
Revenue	938.02	816.59
Profits	26.51	17.98
Per Share	0.90	0.60

Philip Morris

1st Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	2.3.	1.9.
Profits	138.03	109.91
Per Share	1.11	0.88

Republic of Texas

1st Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	N.A.	N.A.
Profits	18.89	17.22
Per Share	1.06	0.97

Westinghouse Electric

1st Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	2,000.0	1,800.0
Profits	100.6	83.2
Per Share	1.18	0.96

European Gold Markets

April 15, 1980

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	495.50	497.50	—32.25
Zurich	497.50	495.50	—33.00
Paris (12.5 kilo)	506.11	507.26	—30.42

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich.
U.S. dollars per ounce.

Gold Options (prices in $/oz.)

Bank	May 80	Aug. 80	
520	22.00-27.00	—.—	November calls start on 5th May 1980
540	16.00-21.00	—.—	
570	9.00-12.00	42.00-47.00	
590	8.00-10.00	36.00-41.00	
610	6.00- 8.00	30.00-35.00	

Gold Bullion 501.00-506.00

Valeurs White Weld S.A.
1, Quai du Mont-Blanc
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland
Tel. 31 02 51 - Telex 28 305

This advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

Hellenic Steel

Hellenic Steel Company

U.S. $35,472,310

Long-term Guarantee Facility

managed and issued by

Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company

National Investment Bank for Industrial Development
Athens, Greece

with participation by

Credit Bank *Athens, Greece*
Ionian and Popular Bank of Greece

January, 1980

NYSE Nationwide Trading 3 P.M. Prices April 15

Tables include the nationwide prices up to 3 p.m. on Wall Street.

(Continued on Page 9)

NYSE Nationwide Trading 3 P.M. Prices April 15

Tables include the nationwide prices up to 3 p.m. on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 8)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
[illegible]										

(Continued on Page 10)

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, April 14, 1980

All in Canadian funds. All cents unless marked $.

Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
[illegible]				

Canadian Indexes

April 15, 1980

	Noon Index	Prev. Close
Montreal	256.83	256.24
Toronto	1,865.86	1,862.30

Montreal: Stock Exchange Industrials Index.
Toronto: TSE 300 Index.

Tokyo Exchange

April 15, 1980

	Yen		Yen
Asahi Chem.	207	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	178
Asahi Glass	352	Mitsubi Chem.	250
Canon	609	Mitsubi Corp.	700
Dai Nip. Print	500	Mitsubi Elec	185
Fuji Bank	415	Mitsui Co.	311
Fuji Photo	543	Mitsukoshi	394
Hitachi	246	Nippon Elec.	477
Honda Motor	584	Nippon Steel	122
C. Itoh	460	Sharp	525
I.H.I.	155	Sony Corp	1,890
Japan Air L.	2,320	Sumitomo Bank	415
Kansai El. Pwr.	810	Sumitomo Chem.	131
Kao Soap	390	Sumitomo Metal	152
Kawasaki Steel	124	Taisho Marine	258
Kirin Brewery	399	Takeda	480
Komatsu	362	Teijin	138
Kubota	368	Tokyo Marine	579
Matsu El. Ind.	680	Toray	217
Matsu E. Wks	515	Toyota	828

New Index: 462.64 / Previous: 462.65
Nikkei-DJ Index: 6,865.78 / Previous: 6,866.17

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices, April 14, 1980

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
4345	Bnk Mont	$23¼	23	23¼ +	⅛
875	Can Cml	$12¾	12¼	12¾ +	⅛
200	CIL	$25½	25¼	25½ +	⅛
1452	Con Bath	$15½	15½	15½	
100	Dom TxtA	$12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
450	FCA Int	271	270	271 —	4
1210	Imasco	$43⅝	43¼	43¾ +	¼
5537	Nat Bk Cda	$9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	
3900	Power Cp	$14½	14¼	14½	
340	Royal Bk	$40⅛	39¾	40⅛ +	¼
1200	Zellers	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝ +	⅛

Total Sales 492,095 shares.

Selected Over-the-Counter

NEW YORK (AP)— The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Association over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

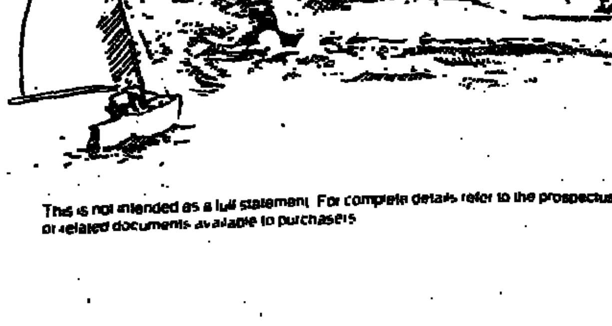
Closing Prices, April 15, 1980

Stock	Bid	Asked
[illegible]		

Golf Course, Tennis Courts, Health Spa, Marina, Elegant Club. Apartments from $140,000 to $600,000.

Turnberry Isle Yacht and Racquet Club

P.O. Box 630578, Miami, Florida 33163 U.S.A. (305) 935-0300.



This is not intended as a full statement. For complete details refer to the prospectus or related documents available to purchasers.

INTERNATIONAL BIDDING

…EMBA INDÚSTRIA DE MÁQUINAS … is looking for manufacturers of … and equipment destined for the … of machines for industries of … and cardboard, to enlarge an … plant located in CURITIBA - PARANÁ.

Interested manufacturers may write to … Constantino Falcão, 102 - CEP: …000 - CURITIBA - PR. - BRAZIL.

New Issue
April 16, 1980

All of these bonds having been placed, this announcement appears for purposes of record only.

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

Washington, D.C.

DM 150,000,000
10 % Deutsche Mark Bonds of 1980, due 1986

DM 200,000,000
10 % Deutsche Mark Bonds of 1980, due 1990

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT — WORLD BANK

Deutsche Bank
Aktiengesellschaft
also for
Deutsche Bank Berlin
Aktiengesellschaft

Dresdner Bank
Aktiengesellschaft
also for
Bank für Handel und Industrie
Aktiengesellschaft

Commerzbank
Aktiengesellschaft
also for
Berliner Commerzbank
Aktiengesellschaft

Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale

Allgemeine Deutsche Credit-Anstalt

Badische Kommunale Landesbank – Girozentrale –

Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank Aktiengesellschaft

Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co.

Bankhaus Gebrüder Bethmann

Delbrück & Co.

DG Bank Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank

Effectenbank-Warburg Aktiengesellschaft

Handels- und Privatbank Aktiengesellschaft

Hessische Landesbank – Girozentrale –

Landesbank Rheinland-Pfalz – Girozentrale –

Merck, Finck & Co.

Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale

Reuschel & Co.

Schröder, Münchmeyer, Hengst & Co.

J.H. Stein

M.M. Warburg-Brinckmann, Wirtz & Co.

Bankhaus H. Aufhäuser

Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft Aktiengesellschaft

Bayerische Landesbank Girozentrale

Berliner Bank Aktiengesellschaft

Bremer Landesbank

Deutsche Bank Saar Aktiengesellschaft

Deutsche Länderbank Aktiengesellschaft

Hallbaum, Maier & Co. AG – Landkreditbank –

Hardy & Co. GmbH

von der Heydt-Kersten & Söhne

Landesbank Saar Girozentrale

B. Metzler seel. Sohn & Co.

Oldenburgische Landesbank Aktiengesellschaft

Gebr. Röchling Bank

Schwäbische Bank Aktiengesellschaft

Trinkaus & Burkhardt

Westfalenbank Aktiengesellschaft

Baden-Württembergische Bank Aktiengesellschaft

Bankers Trust GmbH

Bayerische Vereinsbank

Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank

Richard Daus & Co. Bankiers vormals Hans W. Petersen

Deutsche Girozentrale – Deutsche Kommunalbank –

Conrad Hinrich Donner

Hamburgische Landesbank – Girozentrale –

Georg Hauck & Sohn

Bankhaus Hermann Lampe Kommanditgesellschaft

Landesbank Schleswig-Holstein Girozentrale

National-Bank Aktiengesellschaft

Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie.

Karl Schmidt Bankgeschäft

Simonbank Aktiengesellschaft

Vereins- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft

Württembergische Kommunale Landesbank Girozentrale

NYSE Nationwide Trading 3 P.M. Prices April 15

Tables include the nationwide prices up to 3 p.m. on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 9)

Sales figures are unofficial

d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Chicago Futures

U.S. Commodity Prices

Commodity Indexes

April 14, 1980

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,139.00	1,140.70 f
Reuters	1,733.60	1,726.30
Dow Jones Spot	419.77	422.81
D.J. Futures	433.46	432.18

Moody's : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931. p—preliminary; f—final
Reuters : base 100 : Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones : base 100 : Average 1924-25-26.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

April 15, 1980

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
1 M.	18¼ - 18⅝	8⅛ - 8⅞	7⅝ - 7⅞	17¼ - 17½	12⅝ - 12⅞
2 M.	18¼ - 18⅝	8 15/16 - 9 1/16	7 - 7¼	17⅝ - 17⅞	13⅛ - 13¼
3 M.	18¼ - 18⅝	9 3/16 - 9 5/16	7 - 7¼	17⅝ - 17⅞	13 - 13¼
6 M.	17⅝ - 17⅞	9½ - 9⅝	7⅝ - 7⅞	16⅞ - 17	13⅛ - 13⅜
1 Y:	16 5/16 - 16 7/16	9 7/16 - 9 9/16	6 15/16 - 7⅛	16⅛ - 16⅜	13⅛ - 13⅜

New York Futures

Dividends

April 15, 1980

Monday's New Highs and Lows

Market Summary

Cash Prices

April 14, 1980

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton) (Silver in pence per troy ounce)

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

April 15 1980

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; ** — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF — Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split; ** — Ex RTS; "S"— Suspended; N.C. - Not communicated; • — • - Redemption price - Ex-Coupon.

To Our Readers

Because of France's cha[nge to] daylight saving time, New [York] closing commodity prices [will not] be available for publication [and will] run one day late in the IHT. [How]ever, Chicago closing prices [will ap]pear as usual. The IHT reg[rets the] inconvenience.

Japanese Clea[red] Of Dumping

PHILADELPHIA, April [...] DJ) — A federal judge has [thrown] out a major portion of a [...] old suit in which two U.S. [...] and electronics producer[s ...] Japanese manufacturers of [...] drive them out of business.

The defendants had been [charged] with selling products at [...] their Japanese market val[ue ...] $1.2-billion anti-dumping s[uit filed] in 1974 by Zenith Radio [and Na]tional Union Electric.

The five Japanese firms [...] by today's ruling are Mi[tsubishi] Electric, Matsushita Electric [...] trial, Hitachi, Toshiba, and [...] Electric.

U.S. District Judge Edwa[rd ...] er ruled that the Anti-Dump[ing Act] was not applicable beca[use the] products allegedly dumpe[d were] technically different from [...] their U.S. competitors. The [defend]ants are still charged with [...] other violations — including [mono]polization under the Sherma[n Act].

Communist Dup[...] Deplored in Pek[ing]

PEKING (UPI) — Chin[a ...] ly opposed to nations that [...] the banner of the Commun[...] ry" while they "invade and [...] other countries' territory b[...] party secretary-general H[u Yao]bang said today.

Welcoming Italian part[y ...] Enrico Berlinguer in Peki[ng ...] 10-day visit, Mr. Hu said th[...] munist parties must "wage [...] late struggle" against facti[...] "in effect bully other par[ties, in]terfere with other countries' [...] affairs and even invade and [...] other countries' territory by [...]

1979: A successful year for UBS

Successful Business Results

The inflow of funds at Union Bank of Switzerland continued at a uniform pace throughout the year and led to a growth in the balance sheet total of 11% to Fr. 67.4 billion. Rising interest rates on funds deposited in Swiss francs and dollars for fixed periods led to a shift from demand to time deposits. On the other hand, the official low interest rate policy resulted in a decline in medium-term notes. New non-bank deposits were applied in full to credit operations, with an increasing percentage being lent abroad. Despite the pressure on lending terms and thus on margins, as caused by competition, UBS achieved a gain in net interest earned of 7% and an increase in income in the various sectors of commission operations of 7%, especially in foreign exchange and precious metals trading, during the year under review.

Good Performance in Credit Operations

In relationship to the rather weak growth of the Swiss economy, the domestic credit operations of UBS showed gratifying growth. Working capital credits rose by 10% and construction loans for multi-family and one-family residences as well as office buildings by 29.5%. Mortgage loans, which increased by 16%, exceeded the 10-billion-franc mark for the first time. In connection with foreign lendings, which are gaining more and more in importance, export credits again rose, with the trend toward combined project financing continuing. As a rule, it was a question of augmenting regular export credits by financing local costs in the importing country that often exceed the basic transaction and are not covered by the Export Risk Guarantee. Precisely in the increasingly complex fields of international lending our Bank again proved its ability to perform efficiently.

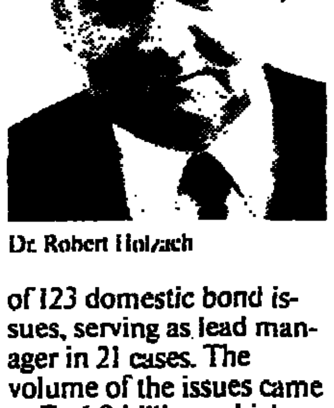
Growth and Increase in Income

Balance Sheet Highlights	1978 Mill. Sfr.	1979 Mill. Sfr.	%
Total Assets	60,951	67,368	+ 11
Customer Deposits	36,388	40,203	+ 10
Bank Deposits	16,608	18,202	+ 10
Loans to Customers	27,005	31,833	+ 18
Loans to Banks	21,444	22,127	+ 3
Bills and Money Market Paper	3,640	3,536	- 3
Capital Resources (Share Capital and Reserves)	3,734	4,067	+ 9
Net Profit	250	290	+ 16
Dividend	210	225	+ 7

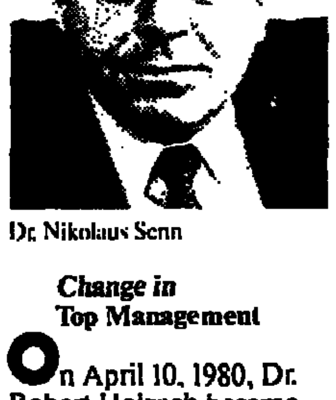
Significant Capital Market Operations

In 1979, UBS participated in the firm underwriting of 123 domestic bond issues, serving as lead manager in 21 cases. The volume of the issues came to Fr. 6.8 billion, which represents an increase of 6% over the preceding year. Private note placements for foreign borrowers rose by 15% to Fr. 3.95 billion and our share in the firm underwriting of foreign issues expanded by 10% to Fr. 3.8 billion.

Our subsidiary UBS (Securities) Ltd. in London participated in 267 issues with a combined value of $ 15.5 billion. We acted as lead manager in the case of five of these issues and as co-manager in 47 cases. Our activities in the field of capital market operations for both domestic as well as foreign borrowers were expanded by syndicated loans, a field that is gaining in importance.



Dr. Robert Holzach



Dr. Nikolaus Senn

Change in Top Management

On April 10, 1980, Dr. Robert Holzach became the new Chairman of the Board of Directors of Union Bank of Switzerland. At the same time, Dr. Nikolaus Senn assumed the position of President of the Bank.

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Union Bank of Switzerland

هكذا من الأصل

AMEX Nationwide Trading 3 P.M. Prices April 15

Tables include the nationwide prices up to 3 p.m. on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div.	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
3	1½	Decoratr .24	11.	24	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
35⅛	20⅛	DelhiO s .10	.3	77	1655	u38⅛	35½	38¼	+2½
25⅛	14½	DevonGp		5	z1700	24⅛	23½	23½	−⅛
15⅛	4⅝	Dialcon		20	19	9⅞	9⅛	9⅞	−⅛
2⅛	1	Diodes			1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
6⅛	2⅛	Dixico n .30	9.6	4	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
73⅝	29	DomeP		9 s	542	57	55⅛	56⅜	+⅛
26⅛	19	Domtr g 2			45	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	+⅛
38½	17½	DorcGs n.20	.8	7	197	27⅝	26¼	26⅞	+⅜
7⅞	5⅜	DphlyB n.30b	5.1	4	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	−⅛
13⅛	5½	Downey s.28	4.3	3	1	6½	6½	6½	
19⅛	14⅛	DrexUt 1.68	10.		5	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+⅛
11⅝	5⅝	DrFair .40	5.7	16	10	7	7	7	
15½	9	DurTst .40a	3.9	10	39	10½	10	10¼	−⅛
13⅝	4⅝	Dvalctn .08e	.8	18	68	10⅝	10¼	10½	−⅛
17⅛	10½	Dyneer s.56	5.0	5	11	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	−⅛
		E—E—E							
5⅝	3⅝	EAC .36	9.3	4	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	−⅛
16	10	EECO .28	2.4	9	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	−⅛
42⅛	16⅝	EarthRes 1.50	5.6	7	33	27⅝	27	27	−⅛
16⅛	13⅝	EstnCo 1.20	8.0	6	1	15	15	15	
26	17⅛	EDO s .40	2.4	18	32	17⅛	16½	16½	−1
14⅞	6⅛	Ehren			44	11⅛	10⅛	10½	−1
4	1⅞	ElAudD			19	2	1⅞	1⅞	−⅛
20⅛	15⅛	ElecAm s1.40	7.8	5	2	18⅛	18	18	−½
16⅝	7	Elsinor n		13	92	9	8⅝	8⅞	−⅛
8	5	EmpCaro n.50	8.7	2	42	5⅞	5½	5¾	+⅛
78⅛	6⅛	EngyRs .24b	2.0	16	23	12⅛	12	12	−⅛
2⅛	1⅝	Era Ind			1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
19½	10⅜	EsaRd .45e	4.1	5	5	11	11	11	+⅛
7⅝	3⅝	EtzLav .21e	5.1	3	13	4⅛	4	4⅛	
4	2⅛	Exectve		4	16	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
		F—F—F							
16¼	8½	FPA .40	3.6	7	1	11	11	11	−½
14⅛	8	Fabing .40	3.8	3	22	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
1⅝	11-16	FairlNob			1	15-16	15-16	15-16	+1-16
12⅞	8⅛	FayDrg .24b	2.7	6	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	−⅛
18⅝	9	FedMart		6	1	9	9	9	
1⅝	⅝	FdMrt wi		6	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
21	13⅛	FedRl 1.56	8.9	21	2	17⅝	17½	17½	+⅜
11	4⅞	FedRes		20	111	6⅛	5⅝	6⅛	
76⅛	28	Felmnt .30	.6	18	71	50½	49⅞	49⅞	−½
20⅛	13⅛	FinGen .40b	2.3	8	9	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	
18	10⅛	FinGnA .40b	3.0		7	13½	13⅛	13⅛	+½
4⅝	2⅛	Fstmrk			2	3⅛	3	3	
14½	7⅛	FischrP .53t	6.6		1	8	8	8	
23½	17	FitchGE 2.60	12.	5	1	21	21	21	+⅛
9⅛	3⅝	Flagg		11	2	6⅛	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
6⅝	3	FlanEnt			3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
30	17⅛	FlightSf s.16	.6	18	x15	27	26⅝	26⅝	−½
17⅛	8⅛	FlaRck .24	3.0	3	24	8	7⅝	7⅞	
40⅛	12⅝	FlowGen		20	38	32½	32⅛	32⅛	−⅜
13⅛	9⅝	Flowers .48	4.7	6	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
7⅝	3⅛	Foodrm		6	7	3½	3⅛	3⅛	−⅛
13⅞	7⅜	FoateM .20e	2.6	9	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	−⅛
19⅝	11⅛	ForestC .10	.8	7	43	12⅝	12	12	
23⅛	5⅝	ForestLab		15	10	18⅛	18	18⅛	+½
12⅜	11⅛	Francna g			22	12½	12	12	
21½	7⅝	FrankRt .12e	.7	23	45	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	−⅛
10⅛	6⅞	Franks .36	4.7	5	21	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
8⅝	5	Friedm .24b	3.9	3	12	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	−⅛
13	4⅝	Friona .40	7.6	3	16	5½	5¼	5¼	
7⅛	4⅝	Frischs .30b	6.7	3	10	4½	4½	4½	
14⅝	7⅝	FrontA .20b	2.1	4	16	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
7⅛	2⅛	FrontlA wt			2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
		G—G—G							
4⅝	1⅜	GIExpl		8	4	3	2⅞	2⅞	−⅛
7⅛	1⅛	GRI			3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4⅜	1⅛	GTI .03e	.8	8	4	3⅝		4	+⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Galaxy		4	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	−⅛
11⅛	7	Garan .80	9.6	5	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
2⅝	2	Garland			64	2⅛	2	2⅛	
38⅝	15⅝	GelLief .40b	1.5	12	81	26	25⅞	26	+⅛
3⅛	1⅜	Gaylrd .05e	3.1	7	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	−⅛
28⅜	11⅛	GelmSc s		12	12	12⅛	12	12	−⅛
6⅜	3⅝	GnEmp .40	8.6	4	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
4⅝	2	GnHous		4	12	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	−⅛
8⅝	2⅝	Genisco		6	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
35⅛	21	Gerber s		15	46	25⅛	24	24½	−⅛
19⅛	13⅛	GlantF s1	7.5	4	10	13⅛	d13⅛	13⅛	−⅛
21	8⅝	GnlYel g.60			44	14	13⅝	13⅝	−⅛
32⅝	6⅛	Glasrock .10	.3	45	79	30⅝	29⅛	30⅛	+⅛
34⅞	22½	GlaHltr 1.68	7.0	4	3	23⅞	23	23	−⅛
10⅞	8	Glosser .44	4.6	6	20	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
4⅝	2⅛	Gldblatt			1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
26⅛	12½	GldNugt		34	104	22	21⅛	21⅝	−⅛
13⅝	7⅛	GoldWH .64	6.6	6	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
4⅝	⅛	GoldHeld			326	2⅛	2	2	
2⅛	⅝	Gdrich wt			25	1⅛	1	1⅛	
28⅛	19⅝	GormR 1.32	5.9	7	2	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+⅛
14⅝	11	GouldT 1.36e	11.	4	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+⅛
13⅝	6½	GrahM .20	2.2	9	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	−⅛
14	7⅛	GrandAu .36	4.5	4	4	8	8	8	
12⅛	5⅝	GrndCtl .25	3.9	10	17	6⅝	6	6⅝	+⅛
11⅝	6⅝	GranorA		100	73	10⅝	10	10	−⅛
11⅞	7⅛	GtAmInd		13	16	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	
24⅛	6⅛	GtBasinP			875	14½	13	13⅜	−1⅛
46	28	GtLkCh .36	.9	16	394	42⅛	41⅛	41½	−⅛
11⅝	8⅝	GREIT .40	4.0	18	3	10	10	10	
29	19	GrossT 1.44	6.7	6	2	21⅜	21½	21½	−⅛
14⅝	8	GuardC .60b	6.7	7	5	9⅛	9	9	
20⅝	13⅝	Guilfrd s.52	3.4	3	16	15⅛	15	15⅛	+⅛
148⅛	39⅝	GlfCan a1.60			493	127	122⅛	127	+3
15⅞	7⅛	Gulfstrm		5	18	8⅛	7⅞	8	+⅛
		H—H—H							
7⅝	3⅛	Hampin .65t	13.	2	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
26	23⅛	Harind s.80	3.2	11	8	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+⅛
7½	2⅛	Harvey		6	16	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	−⅛
8⅜	4⅝	Hasbro		5	28	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	−⅛
13½	9⅝	Hasting .60	6.2	5	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	−⅛
14	5	HilhCh s		39	101	9	8⅝	8⅞	+⅛
10⅛	3⅝	Heinick .10	1.4	11	44	7⅛	7	7	−⅛
10⅛	6	HiGinc .12r	1.5	7	33	8⅛	7½	8⅛	+⅛
8⅛	3⅝	HillrAv		11	14	5½	5	5	−⅛
22⅛	7	Hipimic .20	1.3	15	9	15⅝	15½	15½	+⅛
16⅝	7⅝	HollyCp		9	54	10½	10⅛	10⅛	
18⅝	15⅛	Hormel s.84	5.3	4	28	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+⅛
26⅛	14	HornH s		24	47	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	−⅛
15½	9⅝	HospMt .60	5.9	17	49	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
8⅛	5⅛	HouRon .60	9.1	4	7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
31⅞	16¼	HouOM .80	3.8	10	598	21⅝	20⅞	21⅛	+⅜
29	17⅛	HouO pf1.69	8.2		64	21	20⅛	20⅝	
25½	15⅝	Howel s.40	1.7	4	14	24	23½	24	+⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Howell .10e	2.4	71		7	4⅛	4⅛	
27⅛	10⅝	HowelPl n			29	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	−⅛
34	24⅝	HubellB 1.78	6.9	6	34	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	−⅛
25⅜	19	Hubbl pf2.86	9.8		6	21⅛	20½	21	+1
30⅛	12½	HuckMf .40	1.6	9	16	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+1
133⅛	48⅝	HudBO a2.30		44	101	98⅝		99	−2½
9⅜	4⅝	HuntH .20	3.5	6	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
91½	44½	HuskyO g1			56	74	72¼	72¼	+⅛
		I—I—I							
9⅛	4	ICH .20	2.9	5	9	7	7	7	
14⅛	8⅝	ICM 1.25e	9.2	12	230	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+⅛
7⅛	3⅛	IFS Ind .18	4.8	3	40	4⅛	4⅛	4½	
30½	23½	ImpOil g1.40			270	37⅛	35⅛	35⅛	−1⅛
2⅛	⅝	InflightSv				14	1⅛	1⅛	
33⅛	18⅛	Instron .40	1.6	6	1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
1½	⅝	InstrSys		12	229	15-16	⅞	15-16	+1-16
14⅛	7⅛	InsSy pf.25t	2.9		5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
17⅛	6½	IntegRes		7	21	10½	10⅛	10⅛	−⅛
22⅛	7⅛	IntClyGs g.22			313	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	+⅛
4⅝	2⅛	IntBknt		7	62	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	
13⅛	5½	IntCtrls n		8	10	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	−⅛
13⅛	7⅛	IntProt .30	7.1	3	28	4⅛	d 4	4	
8⅛	4½	IntSeaw .37e	8.2	7	5	4⅝	4½	4½	+⅛
4⅝	1⅝	InvestFla			2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	−⅛
30⅞	28⅝	Ionics		18	1	24	24	24	
26⅛	9	IroqBrd .36	3.4	11	32	10⅝	10⅜	10⅛	−⅛
4⅞	3⅛	IrvinInd .16	2.9	4	6	3⅝	3½	3½	
		J—J—J							
5⅝	4⅝	Jaclyn .40b	9.1	5	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
17⅜	10½	Jacobs .50	4.3	6	3	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
6⅛	3⅝	Jensen 1.50t	38.	5	4	4	4	4	
6⅛	2	Jetero .10e	2.2	7	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
4⅝	1⅝	Jetronic		5	9	2⅛	2	2⅛	+⅛
21⅛	7⅛	JuniperP		21	101	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛	−⅛
18½	9⅛	Jupiter		5	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	−⅛
		K—K—K							
9⅝	5½	Kalistad n			14	6½	6⅛	6½	+⅛
45½	30⅛	KnGs pf4.50	15.		z20	30⅛	d30½	30⅛	−⅛
4⅝	2⅛	KapokT		13	1	2½	2½	2½	
24⅛	11⅝	KayCp .75b	4.8	6	1	15½	15½	15½	−⅛
28⅜	10⅝	KenaiCp		17	48	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	−⅛
6⅛	3⅝	Ketchm .17t	4.2	13	15	4	4	4	
25	8⅝	Kev Ph n.03b	.2	72	98	18	17¼	18	+½
4⅛	2	KinArk		7	18	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
32⅛	16¼	KingRad .40	2.3	5	57	17⅝	17⅛	17½	−1½
77⅛	21⅝	KirbyEx		12	52	67	64⅛	64⅛	+2⅝
29⅛	14⅝	Knogo n		17	19	27⅛	26⅜	26⅜	−⅛
5⅝	3	KuhnStr			5	4	3⅛	3⅝	
		L—L—L							
5⅛	2⅛	LSB .23t	8.4	5	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	−⅛
3⅛	1⅛	LaBarge .06	2.8	13	3	2⅛	2	2⅛	

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div.	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
29¾	21½	Ransbra s1	3.5	6	2	26½	26½	26½	+½
5⅛	2	RapAm wt			238	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	−⅛
8¾	2	RatnP		10	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	−⅛
34⅜	15¼	Raylnd .44	2.0	16	37	22⅛	22¼	22½	
23¾	17	REIav 2	9.4	10	6	21⅜	21½	21⅜	+⅜
12⅝	5⅛	RtlncT 1.10e	18.		2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
6½	4⅝	RetgTr .32	7.1	3	4	4⅝	4½	4½	−⅛
9½	4¼	RepGyp s.24	4.9	3	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+⅛
55	35½	RepNY 2.52	5.7	4	6	44¼	44⅛	44⅛	+¼
20	11⅜	ReshCot .32	2.5	12	40	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+⅛
51½	20⅛	Resrt A		4	361	25¼	25⅛	25½	+¾
22⅜	7½	Resrt wi			74	11¾	11¼	11¾	+⅜
4⅜	2	ResiAssc		4	70	2¼	2¼	2¼	
12⅝	5½	RexNore		7	5	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	+⅛
38⅜	14¾	RIalOll n		18	19	29¾	29½	29⅞	+½
9⅝	3¼	RibletP .12	3.1	4	10	4	3⅞	3⅞	
32½	21¾	RioAlg a1.50			2	24	24	24	−½
13⅝	3⅝	Robnich			58	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+½
10⅛	5	Roblin .12	1.8	40	14	7	6⅞	6⅞	−⅛
20½	11⅝	Rockway 1b	8.2	5	27	12⅜	12⅛	12¼	
28⅝	17	Rogers s.12	.6	12	28	21⅜	21	21	−⅛
3½	2½	RoncoT			5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
3⅛	1½	RoyPalm			7	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	−¼
8⅝	6⅝	Rudick pf.56	8.3		1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	−⅛
3	1½	Rusco			27	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+⅛
4⅞	1⅝	RBW Cp		5	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
16¼	10	Russell .56	4.7	5	22	12	11⅞	12	
		S—S—S							
6¼	3½	SFM .24	4.9	244	4	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+⅜
14¼	8⅝	SGL .30b	2.9	5	3	10½	10⅜	10½	
9⅝	4	SSP			9	6	6	6	
15⅛	12½	Salem .40a	2.8	5	7	14½	14⅛	14½	+½
7⅞	2	SCarlo .07r	1.7		12	4¼	4	4⅛	+⅛
9⅞	5⅝	SDgo pf .88	13.		1	7	7	7	
10¼	7	SDgo pf 1	13.		2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+⅜
94⅜	64	SDgo pf9.84	14.		z50	69¾	69¼	69¾	+3¾
77¾	51	SDgo pf7.80	15.		z550	56½	53	53	−3
24	15	SDgo pf2.47	14.		4	18¼	18	18¼	+⅛
25½	19¾	SFrRE 1.76	8.2	14	5	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	−⅛
3	⅝	SFRE wt			7	⅞	13-16	13-16	+1-16
13	5½	Sandgte .50	9.8	7	2	5⅛	d 5⅛	5⅛	−⅛
7	3	Sargent n		68	29	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞	
9½	3	SaundrL s.30	3.5	7	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	−⅛
24¾	16⅛	Schnutt 1a	5.1	4	10	19½	19¼	19½	+¼
17½	7⅞	Schiller		8	23	11⅜	11	11¼	+½
3⅛	2½	Scnrodr		7	18	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	−⅛
17⅝	8½	Sealctro .94t	6.6	6	2	14⅜	14¼	14¼	+⅛
1½	⅝	Seaport			15	1⅛	13-16	13-16	−⅛
5	3⅛	SecCap		8	35	3¾	3½	3½	
19⅝	10¼	SeisDel s		15	17	14⅝	14	14	−½
9¼	5	Selas .40	6.7	6	3	6	6	6	
13	5⅛	Semich .34b	4.2	13	12	8½	8	8⅛	−⅛
7⅞	5⅛	Srvisco .40	7.3	3	2	5½	5½	5½	−¼
7⅞	3¼	Servo		11	7	5½	5⅜	5⅜	−⅜
8⅝	4⅝	ShaerS .40e	11.	4	17	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	
11¾	5	Sharon s.30b	5.2	8	29	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
4¾	2½	ShelterR		4	6	3⅝	3½	3½	−⅛
28⅜	14½	Showbt 1	6.3	6	3	16⅜	16	16	−⅜
20¼	14½	Sierron s.30	1.7	14	53	18½	17½	18	+½
12	6⅝	Silco .32	3.2	9	11	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+⅛
20½	10⅛	Slgma .40	3.2	7	3	12⅝	12½	12½	+⅛
9⅛	5½	Sikes A .40a	5.9	2	17	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
7½	3⅞	Silvrcst			5	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
8⅝	3	Solitron		11	43	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
11⅝	9⅝	SoelCap 1	10.	6	8	10⅛	10	10	
12⅝	7½	SCEd pf1.06	12.		2	8½	8½	8½	+¼
13	7¾	SCEd pf1.08	13.		5	8⅞	8¾	8¾	−⅜
13⅝	8	SCEd pf1.19	13.		13	10	9¼	9½	−½
16⅛	10⅝	SCEd pf1.45	13.		4	11⅝	11¼	11⅜	+⅜
19⅝	15⅝	SCEd pf1.30	7.2		1	18	18	18	−⅛
25⅝	15⅝	SCEd pf2.30	13.		6	17½	17	17½	−⅛
24⅜	15⅝	SCEd pf2.21	12.		17	17⅝	16¼	17¾	+1½
9⅝	6½	SwFlBk .60	8.6	4	18	7⅞	6⅞	7	
15	6⅜	Spector .43e	5.6	4	21	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+⅛
8¼	3⅝	Spectro .19t	3.5		10	5½	5½	5½	−⅛
6⅛	2½	SpedOP .20r	5.3	8	6	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	−⅛
6⅞	3⅝	Spencer .20	3.8	7	28	5⅜	5¼	5¼	−⅛
27½	20⅛	StdAlln 1	4.9	4	1	20⅛	d20½	20½	−⅛
28¼	18⅝	StCoosa 1.60	6.3	7	5	25¼	25¼	25¼	
26	9½	StdMetl			23	14⅞	14	14⅜	+⅜
25⅛	11	StProd 1	9.1	11	3	11	11	11	
33	22½	StdShr 2.14t	9.7	4	32	22	d21⅞	22	−½
9⅞	4⅝	Stange .20	3.5	9	25	5⅞	5½	5¾	+⅛
15⅛	11	StarSup s.80	7.3	3	3	11	11	11	−½
9¼	2½	StarrHo		3	3	3	3	3	−⅛
12⅜	6½	Steelmt .28	3.5	3	18	8	7⅞	8	−⅛
23½	17¼	StepnCh .92	4.6	7	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
2⅛	¼	SterlBcp wt			22	⅜	⅜	⅜	−⅛
2¼	1	SterlEl		7	12	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+⅛
28½	10⅛	StrutW .30b	1.5	22	3	20	19⅜	19⅞	−⅜
3½	2½	SueAnn .24	8.7	5	8	2¾	2⅝	2¾	
17⅝	8½	Sunair .60a	5.2	6	4	11⅝	11½	11½	
96¼	23	Sundnc .16b	.2		582	75	72½	75	+2¼
10	7¾	SunJr s.40	5.2	5	10	7⅞	7¾	7¾	−⅛
12½	3½	SupInd s.25	6.9	2	11	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
11½	6½	SupSurg .36	4.4	5	12	8⅛	8	8⅛	
54⅜	29⅝	Supron s.24	.5	28	124	47¼	44⅜	45¼	+1⅜
7	2½	Susqueh		10	21	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
10½	6¼	Susqh pf1	15.		4	7	6⅞	6⅞	−⅛
10⅛	4⅝	Synlov .32b	3.7	9	8	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	−⅛
44⅞	30¼	Syntex 1.30	3.7	9	57	35⅜	34⅞	35	−½
25½	18¼	Sysco s.52	2.4	7	8	21⅝	21¼	21¼	+¼

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div.	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
27⅛	10⅛	SystEng		11	55	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛	−⅛
6⅛	3⅞	SysPin .24	4.7	4	12	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	−⅛
		T—T—T							
9⅛	3⅛	TEC .08	2.1	4	6	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+⅛
4	1⅞	TFI		5	33	2½	2⅛	2⅛	−⅛
22⅜	12⅜	TabPd .20	1.1	6	3	18	18	18	−⅛
14	8	TandB .40	3.9	5	9	10¼	10¼	10¼	
9	3⅝	Tannet .28b	7.2	4	23	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	−⅛
13⅜	9½	Tasty 1.20b	11	17	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+¼
5⅜	2	TechSym		10	38	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	+⅛
13⅞	7½	TechOp		6	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	−⅛
2⅛	1⅛	TechTp		46	3	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+⅛
9½	4½	Tectrol .28	4.8	9	7	5⅞		5⅞	
84¼	37½	TelonR		48	1	54	54	54	+½
35⅛	18⅝	Tellfex .50	2.1	9	14	24⅜	23½	23½	−⅜
10⅝	5⅝	TerraC		27	17	8	7⅞	7⅞	−½
13½	5⅞	TetraT			1	8	8	8	
13	6⅜	TexAir .16	1.9	1	34	8¼	8	8¼	+¼
50½	35	TxPL pf4.56	12.		z200	37	37	37	
7⅛	3	Tidwell		4	5	4½	4⅜	4⅜	−¼
8¼	4⅝	TobKlz n.25	4.0	5	24	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
83⅝	57½	TolEd pf8.32	14.		z190	59	59	59	+2
100	65	TolEdot 10	15.		z10	68	68	68	+1
8⅛	3	ToppsG			1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
31⅞	16¼	TollPet s.32		12	77	22⅝	21⅞	22½	−⅜
21⅝	10⅝	TolPet wi			11	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	−⅛
3⅛	2⅛	TownCtry		6	17	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
22⅝	12⅝	Towner s		47	18	13½	13	13½	+⅛
7⅞	2½	Tsollor .12	3.7	12	18	3¼	3¼	3¼	
8⅝	4⅛	TrnsLux .10e	2.0	5	85	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+⅛
17⅛	8¼	TranOll .05e	.5		19	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	+⅛
11⅛	5⅛	TrnsTec n.24	3.2	10	3	7½	7½	7½	+⅛
8⅝	5⅛	Tredwy .28	4.6	7	14	6⅛	6	6⅛	
11	7⅛	TriSM .80	9.4	4	6	8½	8⅜	8½	+¼
15⅛	7⅝	TriaCp .20	2.5	53	8	8	8	8	
24⅝	8½	TritOll n		33	685	19⅝	18⅛	19⅛	+1⅛
41⅝	21	TritOil pf1.96	5.8		49	34	31	33¾	+2⅝
10⅞	5⅞	TuboMx s		12	231	8	7⅜	7⅞	+½
7⅛	3⅝	TwinFr .20	5.5	5	6	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
		U—U—U							
15⅛	8½	U&I		57	1	10	10	10	+¼
7⅛	3½	UNA .28	6.2	3	12	4½	4½	4½	
12⅛	5¼	URS .40	4.6	8	52	8⅝	8½	8⅝	−¼
8⅛	4	Unimax		4	11	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	−⅛
23⅛	12⅜	UAirPd .68	4.1	12	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
5⅞	5⅛	UnAsbst			26	5⅝	5¼	5¼	−⅛
7⅛	1	UnFoods .15e	9.2	20	43	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
7⅛	4	UNatCp		29	46	5	4⅞	5	
12⅛	7⅛	UnRIIT .99e	12.	9	19	8⅝	8½	8½	−⅛
7⅛	5	URepIn .23r	4.9		1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	−⅛
16⅛	10	USFiltr .36	3.1	6	88	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	−⅛
5⅛	2⅜	USRdlum		8	1	3	3	3	
11⅛	6⅛	UnityB		4	79	6⅛	d 5	5	−1⅛
27½	13⅝	UnivRs .32	1.6	13	49	20½	19⅜	20¼	+⅜
		V—V—V							
9⅛	3⅛	Valle's		16	2	3⅞	3⅜	3⅜	
18½	11½	ValiyRs n1.08b	9.0	5	5	12	12	12	+⅛
15⅛	7⅜	Valmac .20t			27	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛	+½
10	6½	Valspar .44	6.1	5	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
4⅛	2½	ValueL .07e	2.3		3	3	3	3	+⅛
23½	15¼	VermIA .32b	2.1	7	5	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
12⅛	5¼	Verritrn .10	1.3	6	25	8¼	8	8	
7⅛	3⅝	Vertiple		4	2	5⅞	5⅛	5⅞	+⅛
9⅛	7⅛	Vicon n			49	8⅜	8	8	−⅛
6	2⅛	Virco .16b	5.3	6	10	3	3	3	−⅛
15⅛	6⅛	Vishay .53t	5.3	8	11	10	9⅞	10	
6⅞	4⅛	VisualG .16	2.4	14	51	6⅞	6⅛	6⅞	+½
6	3	VolMer .12e	2.5	5	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
13⅞	7⅛	Vaplex .52	7.2	5	21	7½	7¼	7¼	−⅛
7⅛	4⅝	VulcCp .24	4.5	3	7	5½	5⅜	5⅜	−¼
		W—W—W							
7	2	WTC			11	2½	2¼	2¼	−¼
9⅝	6⅛	Wackhl .40b	5.3	6	7	7⅝	7½	7½	+⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div.	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
37⅛	14½	Wamoco s.17	.5	38	198	25	23¾	24	−¾
33⅝	13¾	Walbr n.16e	.6	10	9	25	24	25	+½
25	18	Walco .80b	4.1	5	5	19½	19½	19½	
8¼	4	WallcS .28	5.6	5	16	5	5	5	+⅛
40	17	Wang B s.16	.5	27	176	31	30½	30⅝	−½
40⅛	18¾	Wang C s.06	.2	22	13	31⅞	31⅛	31⅜	−¾
13½	8¾	WardsCo .20	2.2	5	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	
25⅝	15⅝	WshPost .44	2.7	9	72	16½	16⅛	16¼	+¼
31⅞	24¾	WRIT 2.32	7.9	14	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	+½
29¼	14¾	Whtfrd n1.17t	4.7	15	108	25¼	24¼	24⅞	+¾
5¾	2¾	Welman			2	4⅝	4¾	4⅝	−⅛
24⅞	8¾	WeldTu s.30	2.7	4	22	11	10⅞	11	
36¾	15⅝	Wsibrn g s.70	2.6		221	27¼	25½	26¾	+1¾
38⅜	12½	WslFin .52	3.3	2	6	16½	16	16	−⅜
7½	3⅛	WhitCbl .20	6.2		8	3¼	3¼	3¼	
11¾	4⅝	Whitehall		11	14	8¾	8⅜	8⅜	−¼
18⅞	6	Wichita .451	3.5	27	46	12⅞	12¼	12⅝	
2¾	1⅛	WillcxG n			2	1½	1½	1½	
24½	13⅝	Wmhous .70	4.5	7	5	15⅝	15½	15½	−⅜
25¼	12½	Wincorp .40	2.7	32	10	15	14⅝	14⅝	
48	29¾	WisP pf4.50	13.		z20	34¾	34¼	34¼	−½
13½	7¾	Wdstrm .40	7.1	4	1	8½	8½	8½	−⅜
12⅞	5¾	WkWear .44	4.7	5	5	9½	9⅜	9⅜	+⅛
24	9¼	WwEngy n		30	172	15	14	14½	+⅞
24½	12	Wrathr .05e	.3		1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	−⅛
6½	⅝	WrightH g			91	3	2¾	3	+⅛
18	11	Wynns s.48	3.8	5	8	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	
15	9¼	WymBn .72b	7.2	4	43	10¼	10	10	−¼
		X—Y—Z							
10⅞	4⅝	Zimmer .36	6.5	5	10	5½	5½	5½	−⅛

Sales figures are unofficial

d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last divident meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrents. xw—Without warrents. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 28 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

WILLIAM PFAFF ON FRENCH AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

International Herald Tribune

We've got news fo you

European Stock Markets

April 15, 1980

(Closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ACF Holding	73.50	N.A.
[illegible]	22.20	23.20
[illegible]	83.20	N.A.
[illegible]	295.00	292.00
[illegible]	94.10	92.00
[illegible]	62.10	62.00
[illegible]	3.85	N.A.
[illegible]	88.00	91.20
[illegible]	211.00	N.A.
[illegible]	63.00	N.A.
[illegible]	23.30	23.00
[illegible]	216.50	216.00
[illegible]	127.00	127.00
[illegible]	24.20	N.A.
[illegible] Brocades	32.90	33.10
[illegible]	75.20	74.50
[illegible]	39.10	40.00
[illegible]	19.10	19.90
[illegible]	14.10	N.A.
[illegible]	63.50	63.90
[illegible]	108.90	108.40
[illegible]	74.10	76.20
Van der G	128.00	119.00
[illegible]	11.60	N.A.
[illegible]	42.20	43.00
[illegible]	18.70	19.30
[illegible]	157.40	156.50
[illegible]	108.90	108.70
[illegible]	140.00	146.20
[illegible]	107.50	106.20
Royal Dutch	155.80	155.30
[illegible]	32.00	N.A.
[illegible]	109.40	107.80
[illegible]	212.00	N.A.
VMF-Stork	30.00	N.A.
[illegible]	88.50	87.50

[illegible] Index : 88.80 Previous : 88.90

Brussels

	Close	Prev.
[illegible]	2,215	2,200
[illegible]	312	309
[illegible]	2,120	2,090
[illegible]	5,500	5,500
[illegible]	2,260	2,280
[illegible]	1,420	1,414
[illegible]	2,670	2,785
[illegible]	4,080	5,170
Gevaert	972	990
Soc Generale	1,384	1,322
[illegible]	3,380	3,388
[illegible]	2,270	2,345
Traction Elec	2,330	2,385
Un Miniere	790	804
[illegible]	1,384	1,450

Stock Index : 149.36 Previous : 151.33

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
AEG	78.50	79.80
Allianz Vers.	363.00	367.00
BASF	138.40	139.50
Bayer	118.30	119.80
Bayer Hypo	217.00	218.00
Bayer Verein	259.50	261.50
Commerzbank	157.00	157.00
Conti Gummi	46.10	47.10
Daimler	243.50	246.00
Degussa	236.50	240.50
Demag	129.00	129.00
DH Babcock	271.50	273.10
Deutsche Bank	248.50	240.30
Dresdner Bnk.	178.20	170.00
[illegible]	130.00	131.50
[illegible]	202.00	202.00
Hapag Lloyd	72.50	74.50
[illegible]	408.00	408.00
[illegible]	112.30	113.50
[illegible]	28.10	28.70
[illegible]	374.00	N.Q.
[illegible]	130.60	138.50
Kali u Salz	154.70	156.20
[illegible]	218.00	221.50
[illegible]	178.00	178.50
KHD	227.40	221.50
[illegible]	40.00	40.30
Krupp	63.00	62.00
Linde	294.00	298.00
Lufthansa	76.00	78.00
MAN	178.00	180.00
Mannesmann	118.50	122.00
Metallgesell.	260.00	264.80
Muench. Ruck	470.00	470.00
Neckermann	138.00	139.00
Preussag	187.00	189.80
RWE.new	165.00	165.00
Schering	179.00	180.00
Siemens	252.30	252.80
Thyssen	78.00	79.20
Varta	147.00	147.50
Veba	135.90	136.20
VEW	104.80	105.00
Volkswagen	184.40	183.80

Siemens Index: 215.37 Previous : 217.67

London

	Close	Prev.
Allied Brew	0.73½	0.72½
Anglo-Am Co	$0.11⅜	$0.12 5/16
Anglo-Am	N.A.	N.A.
Babcock-Wil	0.97	0.96
Barclays Bnk	4.10	4.08
BAT Ind.	2.36	2.38
Beecham Gp	1.15	1.17
BICC	1.20	1.19
BOC Int'l	0.63	0.64
Boots	1.95	1.91
Bowater	1.85	1.82
B.P.	3.36	3.48
Burmah	2.17	2.14
Coats Patons	0.44	0.43
Charter Cons	1.51	1.54
Cadbury Sc.	0.64	0.64
Cons.Gold Fds	4.69	4.81
Courtaulds	0.45	0.46
De Beer	$8.50	3.90
Distillers	2.03	2.07
Dunlop	0.57	0.57
Free St Ged	N.A.	N.A.
GEC	3.78	3.76
GKN	2.63	2.62
Glaxo	2.16	2.24
GUS	3.84	3.84
Guinness	0.87	0.86
Hawker-Sidd	1.86	1.86
ICI	3.68	3.74
Imps	0.78	0.78
Lonrho	0.88	0.90
Lucas	2.14	2.14
Marks-Spenc	0.90	0.90
Metal Box	2.56	2.56
Plessey	1.40	1.41
Rondfontein	$0.65½	0.68½
Rank Org.	1.96	1.96
Reed	1.85	1.90
Rolls Royce	0.56	0.56
Royal Dutch	1.34	1.34¼
R.T.Z.	3.63	3.71
Shell	3.44	3.48
Thorn (A)	2.98	2.94
Trafalgar H	0.67	0.67
Tube Invest.	2.50	2.50
Ultramar	5.62	5.58
Union Carb.	$ N.A.	N.A.
Unid Biscuits	0.74	0.74
Vickers	1.16	1.16
War Loan 3½	0.31⅝	0.31⅝
W. Deep	$ 23¼	25
W. Driefin	$ 0.64½	0.67½
W. Holding	$ 60½	63½
Woolworth	0.62¼	0.42¼
ZCI	0.30	0.32

F.T. 30 Index : 427.80 Previous : 438.20

Milan

	Close	Prev.
Italcementi	19,700.00	19,000.00
Italgas	793.00	791.00
Italsider	305.00	301.50
La Rinas	122.00	119.70
Montedis	162.75	162.75
Olivetti	1,985.00	1,958.00
Pirelli	2,000.00	2,000.00
Snia Visco	629.00	629.00

BCI Index : 1,103 Previous : 1,095

	Close	Prev.
ANIC	9.00	9.00
Bastogi	660.50	659.00
Centrale	8,950.00	8,841.00
ERBA	2,780.00	2,700.00
Ercmarelli	348.00	343.50
Fiat	1,959.00	1,934.00
Finsider	76.00	75.00
Generali	49,550.00	48,950.00
IFI	2,400.00	2,360.00

Paris

	Close	Prev.
Air Liquide	499.00	502.00
Alsthom Atl.	60.80	60.80
BIC	481.80	485.00
Bouygues	620.80	619.00
BSN	890.00	906.00
Carrefour	1,470.00	1,490.00
Cim Lafarge	224.00	228.40
Club Mediter	335.00	340.40
Cofimeg	154.00	158.80
Cie Bancaire	298.10	295.00
CFP	241.90	249.00
CGE	337.00	335.00
CCF	164.00	164.00
Creusot Loire	64.20	64.20
CSF	467.00	472.00
Dumez	508.00	528.00
Elf-Aquitaine	1,275.00	1,301.00
Ferodo	339.50	341.60
Gen Occident	281.00	281.00
Hachette	247.00	250.00
Imetal	101.90	102.80
Legrand	1,385.00	1,406.00
L Oreal	633.00	630.00
Mach Bull	59.00	60.00
Matra	8,800.00	8,910.00
Michelin	799.00	804.00
Moet Henn.	481.00	495.00
Moulinex	75.80	76.80
Nord-Est L.	35.20	35.55
Paribas	222.80	224.20
Penarroya	98.80	93.50
Pernod Ric	278.80	285.50
Perrier	240.00	242.50
Peugeot	238.50	235.20
Poclain	247.00	240.00
Printemps	112.10	110.10
PUK	100.50	100.50
Radiotech.	285.10	293.50
Redoute	436.00	440.00
Rh Poulenc	129.80	131.50
Roussel Uclaf	231.50	232.00
Sacilor	25.00	25.50
St Gobain	131.50	133.00
Skis Rossignol	745.00	755.00
Suez	272.00	270.00
Telemecan	775.00	777.00
ThomsonBr	189.00	193.00
Usinor	13.00	13.20

Agefi Index : 101.70 Previous : 102.60

Zurich

	Close	Prev.
Alusuisse	1,200	1,250
Buehrle	2,430	2,645
B Boveri	1,470	1,470
Ciba Geigy	1,020	1,045
Cr Suisse	2,085	2,080
Elektrowatt	2,220	2,235
Fisher	795	810
Hoff-Roche B	5,425	5,475
Interfood	5,150	5,175
Jelmoli	1,280	1,300
Landis Gyr	1,310	1,290
Nestle	3,150	3,180
Sandoz	3,460	3,480
Schindler	1,300	1,300
Ste B. Suisse	365	367
Sulzer	2,810	2,800
Swissair	771	775
Swiss Volksbk	1,760	1,770
U.B. Suisse	3,340	3,340
Winterthur	2,350	2,350
Zurich Ins.	12,900	12,900

SBC Index : 341.40 Previous : 342.40

Floating Rate Notes

Closing prices, April 15, 1980

Banks

Issuer-Mis cpn-Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
African Dvl. Bk 7-83	15	7-30	96⅝	97⅛
Alahli Kuwait 5½-83	16⅝	—	96⅞	97⅛
Allied Irish 6¼-84	19 5/16	9-29	99½	100
Allied Irish 5¼-87	15⅝	7-2	96⅝	97¼
Amex Fin 1982	14 11/16	4-22	99⅞	100⅛
Andelsbanken 7-84	18 5/16	6-4	98⅝	98⅞
Arab Intl Bank 6½-83	15 1/16	8-1	96½	97
Barclays O'seas 5-90	14⅛	6-13	96½	96⅞
Bco de la Nacion 8-83	14⅝	7-23	96½	97
Bco de la Nacion 7-86	19	9-24	98	98½
Bco do Brazil 6¼-82	15 1/16	8-15	97⅝	98⅛
Bk Paribas 7¼-88	13⅝	6-11	98⅜	99¼
Bk Bumiputra 6¼-84	15	4-23	99¼	100
Bk Ireland 5¼-89	16⅛	5-21	97½	98
Bk Tokyo 8-80	15⅝	5-23	99⅜	99⅝
Bk Tokyo Hdg 6¼-81	14 11/16	4-22	99⅞	100⅛
Bk Tokyo 6½-84	15 1/16	5-15	99¼	99⅝
Bk Tokyo Hdg 5¼-89	14 9/16	4-25	97	97½
Bk Tokyo Hdg 5½-93	14 15/16	4-18	97½	98
Buenos Aires 7¾-86	14½	6-5	95⅝	96½
Bca di Roma 6-87/91	15¾	4-28	98⅝	99⅜
BFCE 6¼-83	15⅝	4-29	99⅞	100⅛
BFCE 6¼-84	16⅛	8-26	98⅞	99⅛
BNP 7½-81	19⅜	9-18	101	101½
BNP 7-83	17½	9-1	98⅝	99⅛
BNP 5¼-83	14¼	7-21	97⅝	98⅛
BNP 1982/84	16 1/16	8-21	98½	99
BNP 5¼-91	14 15/16	8-22	95⅝	96⅛
Bangkok Bk 6½-84	14 15/16	6-27	96⅛	97
BUE 5¼-89	20⅛	6-20	98⅝	99⅛
Bk Worms 5¼-85	15	6-17	98	98½
Banco Union 7¼-83	19 13/16	10-1	98⅞	99⅛
Bk Algerie 8¼-84	15 5/16	8-9	96	96⅝
Bk Dreyfus 6½-83	19 3/16	9-12	99⅜	100
BFG Fin. 5½-89/94	14 11/16	7-10	95⅛	96⅛
Bergen Bank 6-89	17⅛	5-29	96½	97
Citicorp 1983	14 7/16	5-27	99⅛	99⅝
Citicorp 1984	19 5/16	4-30	99¼	99⅝
Citicorp 6-94	18 13/16	6-18	99	99½
Citicorp undtd	19 9/16	7-10	99⅛	99½
Chase 5¼-93	14⅝	7-30	95⅛	95⅝
CCCE 5¼-98	14 11/16	8-6	95½	96
Credit Agricole 6¼-84	14 15/16	6-17	98⅛	97⅛
CCF 7-83	14 9/16	7-11	98¼	98¾
CCF 6½-83	14 11/16	7-10	98.	98½
CCF 5¼-85	15 17/16	5-5	99½	100
Creditanst 5¼-84	15⅝	5-21	99⅛	99⅝
Creditanst 5¼-91/97	18 7/16	6-16	98⅛	98⅝
Credit Lyon 6¼-82	14 13/16	8-7	98⅝	98⅞
Credit Lyon 6-83	14⅝	8-12	98⅝	98⅞
Credit Nat'l 5¼-88	14½	7-11	95½	96⅛
DG Bank 6¼-82	14 15/16	6-17	99	99½
Gotabanken 6-88	15 1/16	5-15	97⅛	98⅛
GZB 7¼-81	14 15/16	7-31	99⅝	99
GZB 6-83	19 13/16	10-9	100	100⅛
GZB 5¼-89	14⅛	5-1	97⅛	98⅛
Hydrocarb 7½-82	15 3/16	6-24	99½	100
IBJ 6-82	15 1/16	8-15	98	98½
IBJ 6½-82	15⅝	5-2	99⅛	99⅝
IBJ 5¼-85	15 15/16	6-3	97⅜	98⅛
IBJ 5¼-87	18⅝	4-15	98⅛	98⅝
Indo-Suez 5½-85	14 11/16	7-25	98⅝	99⅛
Indo-Suez 5¼-89	14 11/16	7-10	96⅝	97⅛
Westminster Bk 6-84	14 11/16	4-22	99½	100
KOP 6½-83	14⅝	7-23	98⅛	98⅝
LTCB 6¼-81	15	6-15	98⅝	99⅛
LTCB 6¼-82	14⅝	7-27	98	98½
LTCB 6-83	15 1/16	8-15	97⅝	98⅛
LTCB 5¼-85	15⅝	5-9	98¼	99¼
LTCB 5¼-86	14¼	6-13	97⅛	97⅝
LTCB 5¼-89	14 3/16	6-9	96½	97
Lloyds Eurofin 7¼-83	13⅝	5-29	99¼	99⅝
ManHan O'seas 5¼-94	17⅛	5-29	98⅛	98⅝
Midland Bank 8-82	15 1/16	5-15	99⅞	100⅛
Midland Bank 7½-83	16⅛	8-21	98⅞	99⅛
Midland Intl 6-87	15 7/16	5-21	98⅞	99⅛
Midland Intl 5-89	15	7-20	97⅝	98⅛
Midland Intl 5½-93	14⅛	7-23	95⅝	96
Natl Westmin 5½-90	14 11/16	6-23	96⅝	96⅞
Natl Westmin 5¼-94	18⅛	10-14	97⅝	98⅛
Nippon Credit 5¼-85	14 11/16	6-24	97⅛	97⅝
Nippon Credit 6½-86	14 7/16	7-14	95⅝	96⅛
Offshore Min 1986	14⅛	7-21	97⅜	97⅝
Pop. Espanol 7¼-81	13⅝	5-29	99	99½
Bk Scotland 7¼-83	15⅝	5-9	99⅝	100⅛
Bk Scotland 5¼-84	19½	7-11	98⅝	99¼
SNCF 6¼-85/97	14 11/16	8-4	97⅜	97⅞
Stand. & Chart. 6¼-84	23⅛	5-29	98⅛	98⅝
Stand. & Chart. 5½-90	14⅛	9-13	95⅝	96
Stand. & Chart. 5¼-90	17⅛	9-8	98	98½
Sundsvallsbken 6-85	19 11/16	10-8	99	99½
Trade Develop 6-86	16⅛	8-21	95¼	95⅝
Thai Farmers 7½-84	14 11/16	6-23	96	96⅝
UBAF 6¼-82	19 9/16	9-26	99⅝	100⅛
UBAF 7¼-82	14⅛	6-9	98½	99
Union Finland 6½-82	14⅛	4-22	99⅞	100⅛
United O'seas 7-81	14 3/16	5-29	99¼	99⅝
United O'seas 6-83	15⅝	5-8	99⅛	99⅝
United O'seas 6-89	19⅝	6-30	97⅛	97⅝
Urquijo Intl 7¼-81	14 11/16	6-23	98⅝	99¼
Urquijo Intl 6-86	19 5/16	9-22	98⅝	98⅞
Wil. Glyn's Bk 6½-84	12⅛	2-28	98⅝	98⅞
Wil. Glyn's Bk 5¼-91	18½	9-15	97½	98

Non Banks

Issuer-Mis cpn-Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
C. Itoh 5¼-87	19 7/16	9-18	98⅛	99⅛
Enselrol 7-86	19 9/16	9-22	100½	100⅞
Escom 8½-83	15⅝	8-15	99⅛	100
General Cable 7½-80	20⅛	9-30	100⅛	100⅝
IC Industries 1991	14 7/16	7-15	94⅛	95¼
Nat'l Finan. 6-85/93	15⅝	7-7	99⅛	100½
Pemex 7-84	14 13/16	7-24	97½	98
Thailand 7-84	18⅛	9-17	97⅛	98⅛
Philippines 6½-86	15	4-18	96½	97
Sumi Heavy 5¼-83	18⅛	9-16	99⅛	100
Sweden Flock-91	14 7/16	4-18	96⅝	97⅛
Sofiei 8-83	20 3/16	4-8	100½	101
Sofiei 8-84	14⅛	6-9	99¼	99⅝
Texas Airlines 7-86	20 1/16	7-10	92⅛	93⅛
TVO Flock-91	15 5/16	5-27	96⅛	96⅝
IHI 5¼-85	15⅛	4-27	98⅝	99⅛

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LITA - LONDON ESCORT SERVICE Tel. 01 409 7949.

LONDON - BEBE Escort Service. Tel.: 727 9082.

MARIE CLAIRE French Escort Service in London. Tel.: 01 235 1863.

LONDON CONTACT Escort Service. Tel.: 01-402 4000. 01-402 4008 OR 01-402 0282.

LONDON-COSMOPOLITAN English Universal Escort Service. Tel: 262 3108.

VIENNA-HARMONY Escort Service. Tel: 92 21 41 after 3 p.m.

MILANO 867513. Escort Service. Every day.

VIENNA - MICHELE Escort Service. Tel: 57 47 64.

MADRID - MULTILINGUAL Escort Service Tel: 245 30 57.

FRANKFURT - MANJA Austrian Escort Service. Tel: 595046.

DUESSELDORF: ENGLISH ESCORT Service. Tel. 0211-375691.

FRANKFURT - WIESBADEN - MAINZ Simone Escort Service. 06121-846666.

ZURICH- tel: 0049-6103-82048. Omega Escort Service/Germany.

DUESSELDORF ESCORT SERVICE. Tel: 0211 492605.

LONDON - TANIA ESCORT SERVICE Tel: 01 221-4345.

LONDON - ELIZABETH Escort Service.01 588 2647.

LONDON. SUKI Escort Service. Please Tel: 723 0612.

EMMANUELLE Escort service. Multilingual. London 730 1840.

LONDON RITZ Escort Service. 01 262 9546.

LONDON AMANDA Escort Service. 938 1299.

LONDON. Juliette Escort Service. Tel: 328 5314.

T.A.H. 4 Escort Service. London areas. Tel:01 228 4164.

LONDON. PARK ESCORT SERVICE Phone 486 8399 2pm. - 12pm.

PARIS • MARLENE INTERNATIONAL Multilingual Escort Service. 723 79 78.

AMSTERDAM - NEW AMSTERDAM Escort Service Tel: (20) 730830.

MILAN ESCORT SERVICE. Tel: 865647/865146.

ESCORT IN PARIS Escort Service. Tel: 500 73 88.

ZURICH ESCORT SERVICE. Tel: 850 54 83; 10.30-12 a.m. / 6-8.30 p.m.

MANDOLINE ESCORT SERVICE IN PARIS. Tel: 774 75 65.

GENEVA - RIKA Escort Service. Tel: 022/35.81.88.

MADRID ESCORT SERVICE. Tel: Madrid 457 26 98.

HELGA - FRANKFURT- Wiesbaden Mainz-Escort Service 0611/282728.

FRANKFURT - Karen Escort Service. Tel: 0611-596685

LONDON - CHELSEA GIRL Escort Service. Tel.: 01-584 6513/2749.

ZOE ESCORT SERVICE. London town. Tel: 01 579 6444.

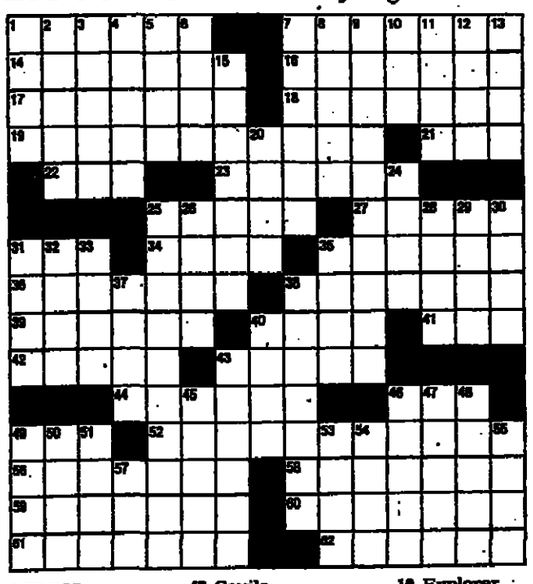
LONDON - DEBBIE ESCORT SERVICE. Tel: 589 0451 before 8 o'clock.

LONDON - ANGELA Escort Service. Tel.: 01 435 7053.

LONDON ESCORT SERVICE. Tel: 01 402 4925.

SUZY ESCORT SERVICE Amsterdam. 7 days. Tel: 020-715931.

CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 Yield
7 Starts back, as in fear
14 The plundering herd
16 Band often employed in offices
17 Antiquated
18 "——on 34th Street"
19 Deity's embodiment
21 Actor Linden
22 Yang's partner
23 City slicker's antithesis
25 "Three squares"
27 Goldsmith's "The—— of Wakefield"
31 Deviling
34 Weather Service *pioneer*
35 Foolish affection
36 Vehement speeches
38 Burnt sugar
39 Armenian capital
40 Reputation
41 Snoop
42 London Guildhall giant
43 Cavils
44 Exhaust; finish
46 "A Shropshire Lad" poet's monogram
49 Ill. time
52 His work is monumental
56 Convertible, at times
58 Ornamental garden
59 Cosmetic
60 "The boy—— the burning deck . . ."
61 Portuguese resort
62 Hold out; proffer

DOWN

1 Jai——
2 Trite
3 Spherical bacteria
4 Wharton's Frome
5 Hard on the budget
6 Poet's Ireland
7 Negligent
8 He wrote "The Waste Land"
9 Cats and dogs, e.g.
10 Explorer Johnson
11 "The Seven Year——"
12 Film star Lee
13 Leg: Comb. form
15 Beetles or jewels
20 California bulrush
24 Engagement, in Sevilla
25 Fourth largest island
26 Scrooge, for short
28 Something to break
29 Aid to maturing
30 Depend
31 Part of a list
32 First variable star to be discovered
33 Fussbudget
35 *Extinguish*
37 Own
38 Brussels and Axminster
40 Satyr
43 Of a group of singers
45 ". . . first—— see tonight", (wishing verse)
46 Tumultuously
47 Baffle
48 Bittern, e.g.
49 "——live with me . . .": Marlowe
50 Bath and Tunbridge Wells
51 Trial
53 ——d'Azur
54 "——upon him for me . . .": Shak.
55 Millstone support
57 Sgt. or cpl.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

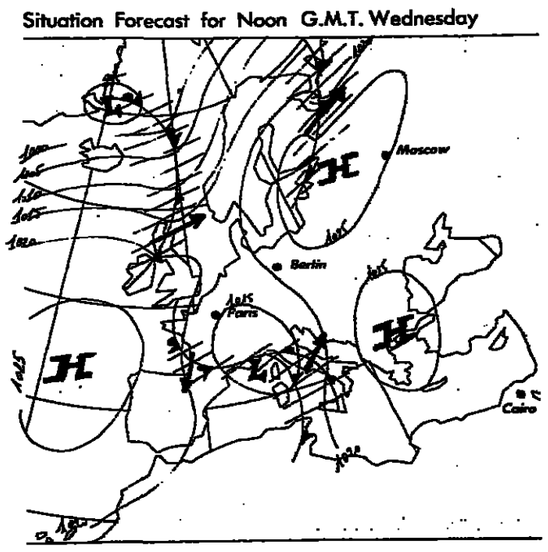
A	M	I	D		A	L	O	E		T	A	S	T	E
R	E	A	R		S	O	N	G		A	L	T	A	R
A	N	N	E		S	U	E	R		M	I	A	M	I
B	U	S	I	N	E	S	S	E	X	P	E	N	S	E
			O	S	E		G	R	A	N				
		T	R	A	C	T		G	I	A	N		E	B	B
T	H	E	I	T		T	R	O	Y		C	R	E	E
R	E	A	D	O	F	H	O	U	S	E	H	O	L	D
A	R	M	A		L	I	P	S		L	I	D	O	S
W	E	S		S	O	R	E		A	G	E	E	W	
		C	U	R	S		A	L	I					
E	S	T	I	M	A	T	E	D	I	N	C	O	M	E
S	W	A	R	M		I	R	O	N		A	V	I	D
S	A	U	C	E		E	I	R	E		L	A	N	D
E	N	T	E	R		R	A	N	D		F	L	E	A

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	15	59	Cloudy	MADRID	11	52	Overcast
AMSTERDAM	20	68	Fair	MIAMI	19	67	Cloudy
ANKARA	8	47	Cloudy	MILAN	15	59	Foggy
ATHENS	16	61	Fair	MONTREAL	7	45	Cloudy
BEIRUT	14	58	Fair	MOSCOW	−1	30	Overcast
BELGRADE	19	67	Fair	MUNICH	18	65	Fair
BERLIN	19	67	Fair	NEW YORK	16	61	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	21	70	Fair	NICE	13	56	Rain
BUCHAREST	18	65	Overcast	OSLO	12	54	Foggy
BUDAPEST	19	67	Fair	PARIS	18	65	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	16	61	Cloudy	PRAGUE	18	65	Fair
COPENHAGEN	15	59	Fair	ROME	16	61	Rain
COSTA DEL SOL	—	—	Fair	SOFIA	14	61	Fair
DUBLIN	10	50	Rain	STOCKHOLM	14	58	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	6	43	Foggy	TEHRAN	23	74	Cloudy
FLORENCE	16	61	Foggy	TEL AVIV	18	65	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	20	68	Fair	TOKYO	8	47	Rain
GENEVA	13	56	Rain	TUNIS	17	63	Cloudy
HELSINKI	10	50	Showers	VIENNA	16	61	Fair
HOUSTON	18	65	Cloudy	WARSAW	15	59	Fair
ISTANBUL	12	54	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	16	61	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	19	67	Overcast	ZURICH	17	63	Cloudy
LISBON	14	58	Cloudy				
LONDON	19	67	Overcast				
LOS ANGELES	24	76	Rain				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Wednesday



In Spring . . . and All That Trash, Swedes Forgive Young Man's Fancy

OSKARSHAMN, Sweden, April 15 (Reuters) — The fire department of this southeastern Swedish port decided today not to bill the young man stuck in an apartment building's waste disposal chute for his rescue, a department official said.

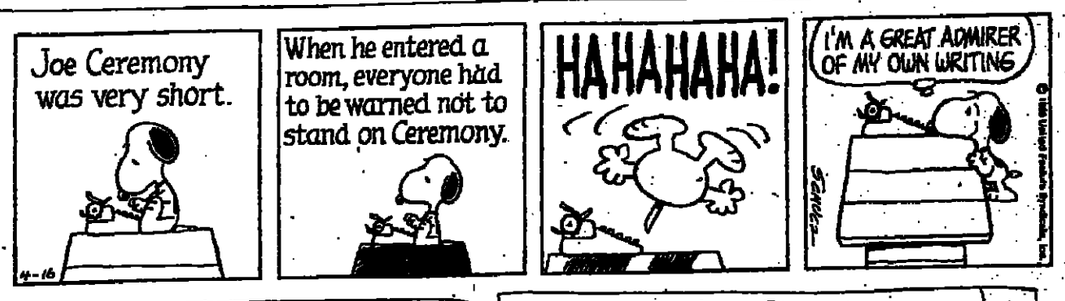
"After all, it's spring," the official said. "He was trying to visit his girlfriend. And it was a genuine emergency. He could have starved."

When the young man could not get into his girlfriend's building early Sunday, he climbed up through the refuse chute. Trying to squeeze through the small disposal hole on the first floor, however, he got stuck around his middle.

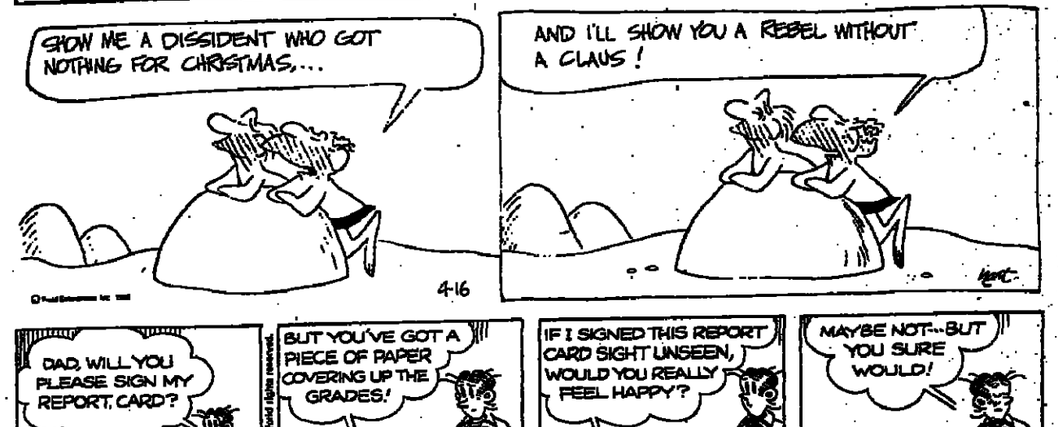
"A resident answered his calls for help, but told him, 'If you are dumb enough to get caught there, you can stay there,' which he did for three hours," the official said.

Although the victim will not be billed by the fire department, he will have to pay for the wall that the firemen wrecked to cut him loose.

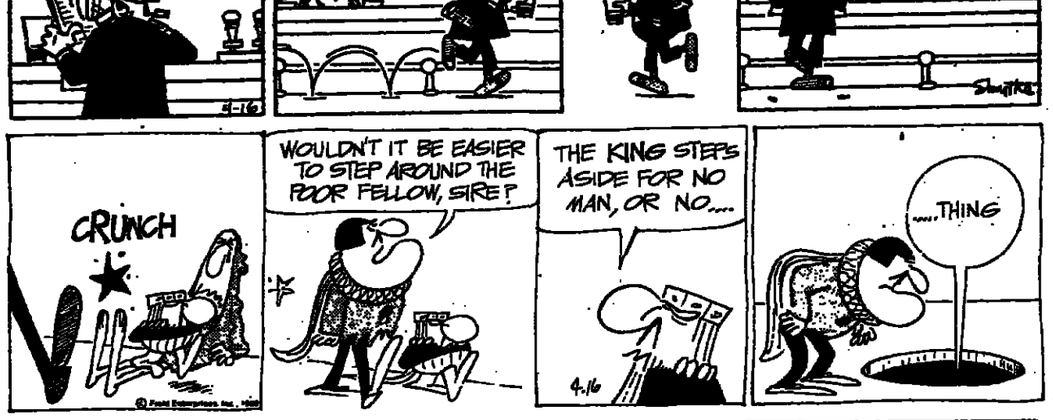
PEANUTS



B.C.



BLONDIE



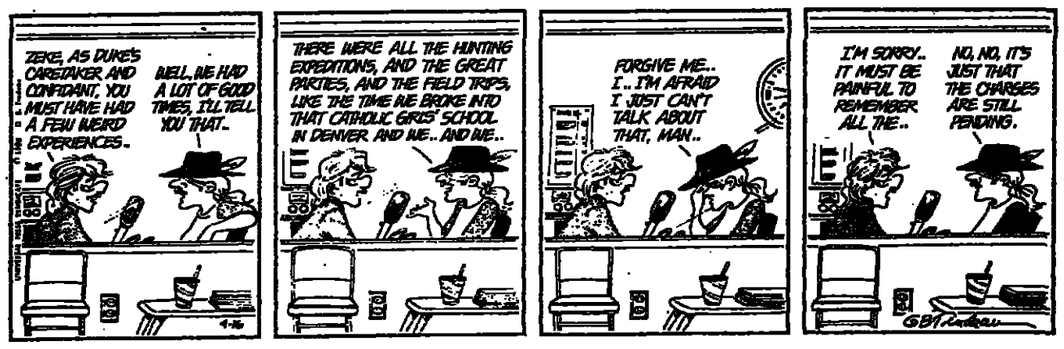
BEETLE BAILEY

ANDY CAPP

WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN

DOONESBURY



JUMBLE® THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ADUCT

SOPIE

ARUSSE

SHUROC

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon

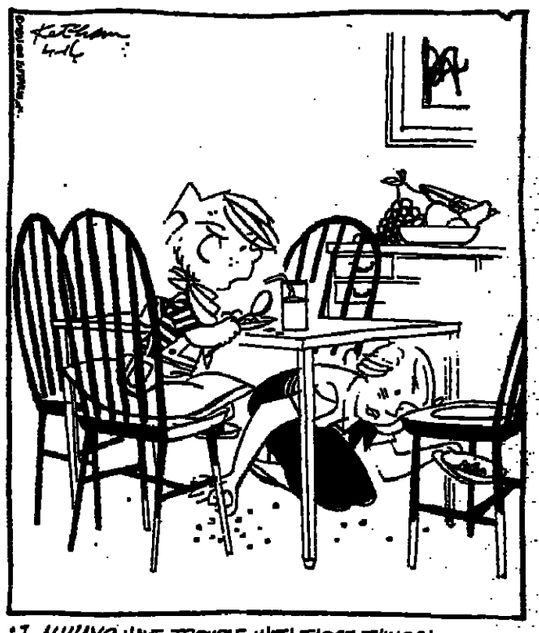
Print answer here: THE "○○○○○○"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: JADED AWASH CARPET GATHER
Answer: This was the case of the ambassador's staff member—"ATTACHE"

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

NEWSREEL

By Irvin Faust. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich/ Bruccoli Clark. 305 pp. $10.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard

MANNY FEINSTONE, also known as Captain Speed, is an impossible character. His brother Samuel, also known as Garth Lexington, tells him: "Jesus Christ, ever since you were three, you overreacted. Why does it have to be all or nothing?" Manny grew up poor, sensitive and Jewish, the son of an emigre pharmacist, in the Bronx in the 1930s. He went to New York University and then he went to war. In the war against Hitler, he became Captain Speed, leader of men and bedder of women, a hero, all because of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, whom he worships.

After the war, he goes to Columbia because Eisenhower is the president of Columbia. When Eisenhower leaves Columbia to become NATO's commander-in-chief, Manny/Speed leaves Columbia to overreact.

Manny joins a leftist theater group and produces plays, based on other people's books, including one that's a combination of Stephen Crane's "Maggie: A Girl of the Streets" and Edith Wharton's "The House of Mirth."

He writes detective stories for The Saturday Evening Post, including one in which the illegitimate son of Chinese Gordon and Florence Nightingale helps solve the Chiang Kai-shek kidnapping. He is the drama critic for Meridian magazine, a sort of a Partisan Review before the purges. He stuffs envelopes for Adlai Stevenson and John Kennedy. Watching the Army-McCarthy hearings on television with his pregnant wife, he tells us: "Lucille and I were both convinced that the baby's first cogent phrase would be, 'Who promoted Peress?' "

That's Manny, and he's reasonably typical. There is, however, and simultaneously, Speed. Speed drives around at night in a jeep, wearing his Army uniform, looking for Nazis. Speed writes editorials for the New York Journal-American. Speed works for a scandal sheet that sounds like a combination of Confidential and American Opinion, whose editor blames the decline of the United States on jet planes and the death of Hollywood's studio system. Speed in the privacy of the polling booth always votes for Eisenhower. He also roots for Roger Maris to break Babe Ruth's home-run record. Speed is a patriot and, like Maris, an asterisk. He will find true love in a New Jersey shopping mall and lose it at Niagara Falls.

"Ah," says Speed, "but I'll tell you something. It wasn't all peaches and cream. An epiphany never is."

How to reconcile Manny, who reads to his infant daughter in her cradle from "Moby Dick" and "Billy Budd," with Speed, who wants that daughter to grow up to marry, if not David Eisenhower, then perhaps the son born of a chance encounter between John Glenn and Maria Callas? How to reconcile Speed, who jogs and who supports the war in Vietnam, with Manny, who informs us that when he asked Lucille for a date, "she thought it over carefully, as if I had asked about Brecht's hidden agenda"?

I'm not sure Irvin Faust, who has been here before with his wonderful "Willy Remembers," does in the end manage to amalgamate the opposing selves. Willy was whole; integral; Manny/Speed is unraveled, a mess of nerve endings and attitudes. The high culture of Melville and Brecht and guilt bounces off the popular culture of movies and sports and war. Jewish sensitivity and machismo rubbish addle and abrade. Manny's father will never be Eisenhower; the subway is not a jeep. And voting, in 1968, for Hubert Humphrey is not a resolution; it is more of a resignation, a mournful decency.

Which mournful decency may be Faust's point. The two cultures, high and low, throb in his head; one skull can't contain all that he remembers and cares about. Eisenhower, Roger Maris, the Jim Ryun who could never win the important race — what a bunch of blue-eyed goy gods to root for, to despair about! The usual Moe Berg and usual Benny Leonard — "the fighting, winning Jewish avenger" — invoked, but the "one-note face, straight-ahead anxiety," of a M[illegible] subsumes them. All asterisks [illegible] their hair, so unaccustomed are ti[illegible] to the heroic.

"Newsreel," brilliantly, portr[illegible] the Jewish romance with Americ[illegible] popular culture. It ends in achist[illegible] pluralism. That the fatheirs of [illegible] Hollywood studios that gave us [illegible] images of the American family [illegible] the American way were mostly [illegible] ish is not peculiar, it is said. T[illegible] took it upon themselves to ins[illegible] everything to which they wanted [illegible] belong.

Manny shouldn't want to [illegible] Speed. "Newsreel" is full of ecs[illegible] and emendations. Speed, like Bellow's "Henderson the King," says "I want." Manny, Bellow's "Herzog," writes letters [illegible] strangers. The baseball novels [illegible] Bernard Malamud and Philip R[illegible] yield in "Newsreel" to a medium on track, the mile the Ameri[illegible] never manages to run as fast some foreigner. Stanley Elkin, "The Franchiser," also comes [illegible] mind: if only we all dreamed same dream in the same [illegible] room, with the same "Loli[illegible] scheming next to us in the [illegible] waterbed.

Funny, angry, sad, "impossible," "Newsreel," is a contradiction [illegible] black cartoon. Otis, love, in a L[illegible] we conjured, is unrequited. Last of all, there is nothing — [illegible] lovely novels and sidesteps.

John Leonard is on the staff of the New York Times.

Best-Sellers

The New York Times

This list is based on reports from [illegible] 1,400 bookstores throughout the United S[illegible] Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive

FICTION

This Week	Last Week	
1	1	THE BOURNE IDENTITY, by Robert Ludlum
2	2	PRINCESS DAISY, by Judith Krantz
3	3	THE DEVIL'S ALTERNATIVE, by Frederick Forsyth
4	4	SMILEY'S PEOPLE, by John le Carre
5	5	PORTRAITS, by Cynthia Freeman
6	6	WHO'S ON FIRST, by William F. Buckley Jr.
7	7	THE BLEEDING HEART, by Marilyn French
8	8	SOPHIE'S CHOICE, by William Styron
9	9	TRIPLE, by Ken Follett
10	10	CREEK MARY'S BLOOD, by Dee Brown
11	11	HUNGRY AS THE SEA, by Wilbur Smith
12	12	MEMORIES OF ANOTHER DAY, by Harold Robbins
13	13	THE ESTABLISHMENT, by Harold Robbins
14	14	THE TOP OF THE HILL, by Irwin Shaw
15	15	JAILBIRD, by Kurt Vonnegut

NONFICTION

1	1	FREE TO CHOOSE, by Milton and Rose Friedman
2	2	DONAHUE, by Phil Donahue
3	3	ALL YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT THE IRS, by Paul Strassels with Robert Wool
4	4	THE BRETHREN, by Bob Woodward and Scott Armstrong
5	5	ANATOMY OF AN ILLNESS, by Norman Cousins
6	6	THE THIRD WAVE, by Alvin Toffler
7	7	THE BOOK OF LISTS #2, by Irving Wallace, David Wallechinsky, Amy Wallace and Sylvia Wallace
8	8	THE PRITIKIN PROGRAM, by Nathan Pritikin with Patrick McGrady
9	9	HOW YOU CAN BECOME FINANCIALLY INDEPENDENT BY INVESTING IN REAL ESTATE, by Albert Lowry
10	10	ORDEAL, by Linda Lovelace and Mike McGrady
11	11	AUNT ERMA'S COPE BOOK, by Erma Bombeck
12	12	THEY CALL ME ASSASSIN, by Jack Tatum with Bill Kushner
13	13	JAMES HERRIOT'S YORKSHIRE, by James Herriot
14	14	ON A CLEAR DAY YOU CAN SEE GENERAL MOTORS, by J. Patrick Wright
15	15	MY MANY YEARS, by Arthur Rubinstein

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

FOR the average player, discovery of an eight-card fit in a major suit is usually sufficient, and he need not think about alternative contracts. An expert will occasionally reject an eight-card fit in favor of no-trump, or even, as in the diagramed example, a nine-card fit. Such offbeat choices will sometimes make it difficult for the opponents to find the winning defense.

After a weak two-bid from West and an overcall of two spades by North, one would expect South to raise to three spades, or even to game. However, South decided to conceal his splendid spade support, feeling that his heart queen would play a role in no-trump, but not in a spade contract.

North raised to three no-trump, and West led the heart jack. The obvious play now was to take the heart king, in the hope that West had both the diamond king and the club ace. But this offered no real hope, since West would no doubt have opened one heart if he had held the club ace, the diamond king and six hearts headed by A-J-10.

Rightly feeling that West might find it difficult to hit on a club shift, South allowed the heart jack to win.

Having listened to the bidding, West could not imagine that South held four strong spades and very nearly nothing in clubs. Instead of going to clubs and beating the contract by three tricks, he continued with the ace and another heart.

Now South was in control, won the third heart, cashed his king of spades and led a diamond, letting the king win.

When he ran his spades, East was in trouble. Eventually South put the queen and another diamond and East had to give South a trick in one of the minor suits.

	NORTH	
	♠Q5432	
	♡K6	
	◇AQ74	
	♣K3	
WEST (D)		EAST
♠87		♠J10
♡AJ10942		♡83
◇K		◇J965
♣1052		♣AQ1094
	SOUTH	
	♠AK96	
	♡Q75	
	◇10832	
	♣J7	

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

West	North	East	South
2♡	2♠	Pass	3♡
Pass	3N.T.	Pass	4♠
Pass			

West led the heart jack.

Bruins Beat Penguins, Take Series

BOSTON, April 15 (UPI) — Bob Miller and Dwight Foster each scored a goal and added an assist and rookie Ray Bourque set up three goals here last night to lead the Boston Bruins to a 6-2 rout of the Pittsburgh Penguins in the deciding game of their best-of-five National Hockey League playoff series.

In a penalty-filled game, the Bruins jumped to a 4-0 lead after two periods, thoroughly frustrating the Penguins to the point where Pittsburgh could muster no shots on two power plays lasting three and four minutes.

Peter McNab opened the scoring at 3:49 of the first period, driving home Bouque's rebound from the edge of the crease. Miller made it 2-0 just 68 seconds later when a centering pass from Al Secord glanced off his stick and between the pads of goaltender Greg Millen.

Foster, who along with Miller did the majority of the penalty killing, made it 3-0 at 5:22 of the second period when he took Miller's feed and put a 20-footer between Millen's legs. Wayne Cashman made it 4-0 less than five minutes later when he deflected Bourque's slapshot past Millen on a power play.

Defenseman Bob Stewart cut Boston's lead to 4-1 at 3:18 of the final period when he deflected Rick Kehoe's slapshot past goalie Gerry Cheevers. Terry O'Reilly answered just 3:08 later with a power-play score with Bourque drawing his third assist.

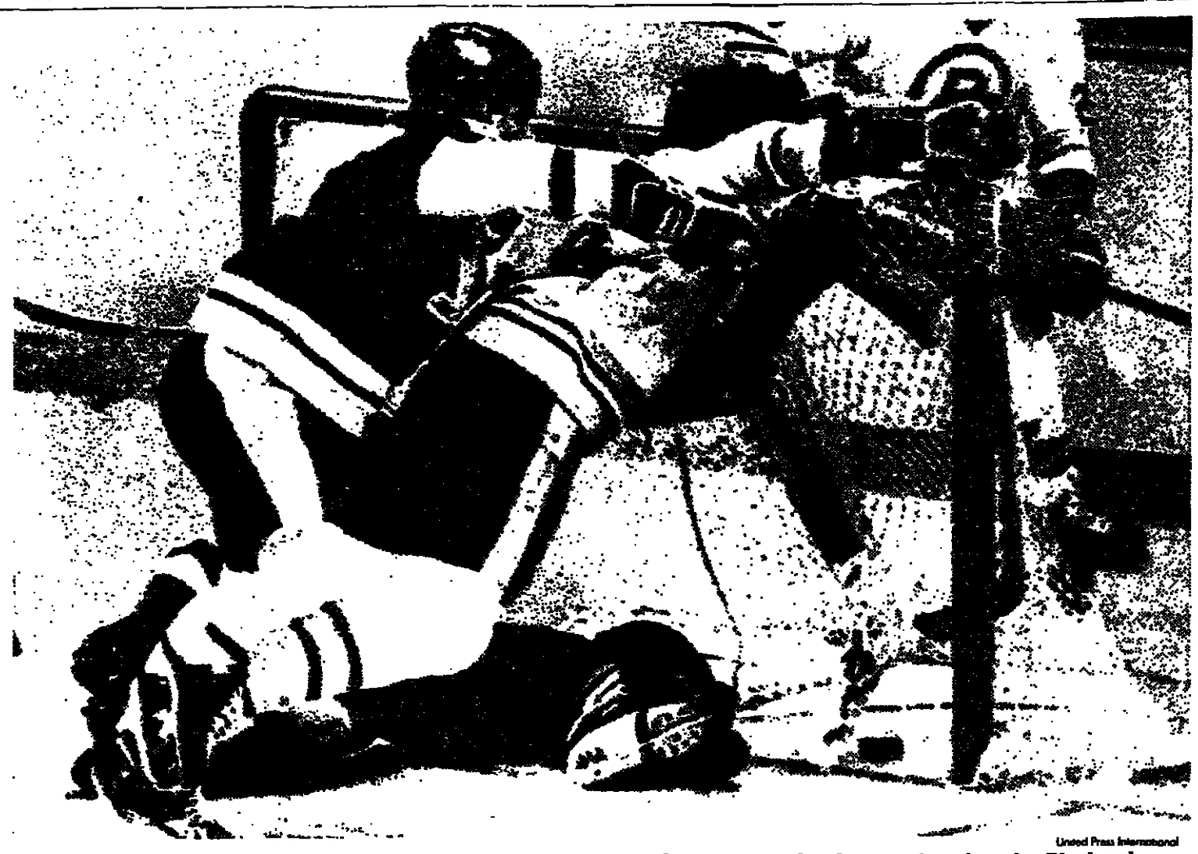
Brad Park made it 6-1 at 14:22 and Pittsburgh's Nick Libett closed the scoring at 16:10.

Referee Bob Myers called 82 minutes in penalties — 57 during a third-period brawl.

The Bruins will be hosts to the New York Islanders tomorrow night in the Stanley Cup quarterfinals. The best-of-seven series continues in Boston Thursday before shifting to New York.

In other best-of seven quarterfinals beginning tomorrow, Philadelphia meets the New York Rangers, Buffalo plays Chicago and Montreal plays Minnesota.

The series resume in Philadelphia, Buffalo, Montreal and Boston Thursday night before switching to New York, Chicago, Minnesota and Long Island for the third and fourth games.



United Press International

Bob Miller of the Boston Bruins (white jersey) is shoved into the goalposts after he scored against the Pittsburgh Penguins. Pushing Miller is Bob Stewart. The Bruins won the first-round National Hockey League playoff series.

Celtics Sweep Past the Rockets

HOUSTON, April 15 (UPI) — Larry Bird, breaking loose for the first time in the playoffs, scored 34 points here last night to lift the Boston Celtics to a 138-121 victory over the Houston Rockets and a sweep of their National Basketball Association playoff series.

Boston will play the winner of the Philadelphia-Atlanta series in the semifinals.

Cedric Maxwell went inside to score 27 points and Nate Archibald worked the perimeter for 15 as the swift Celtics registered the biggest victory of their Eastern Conference quarterfinal series.

Bird, last season's college player of the year at Indiana State, played previously in his first NBA playoff series, scoring no more than 18 points in any of the previous three games.

Last night, however, the 6-foot-9-inch forward scored 22 points by halftime and added 8 in the first four minutes of the third quarter to break open a fast-paced game. Bird's scoring early in the third quarter broke open a 56-54 game at halftime to 80-70 in the Celtics' favor. The Rockets did not come closer than 15 points in the final six minutes.

Center Moses Malone, who found himself free under the basket for numerous fastbreak baskets, led the Rockets with 28 points.

Sonics Lose Sub

SEATTLE, April 15 (UPI) — Tom LaGarde, the Seattle SuperSonics' reserve center, will not play in tonight's Western Conference semifinal game with Milwaukee and may not play in the sixth game of the series on Friday, the club announced.

LaGarde suffered a mild strain of a ligament on the inside of his right knee when he was knocked to the floor during Sunday's game, which the SuperSonics won 112-107.

The loss of LaGarde was cushioned by the news that guard Gus Williams was feeling fine after a jarring collision with Milwaukee's burly center, Bob Lanier.

Abdul-Jabbar Best

ST. LOUIS, April 15 (UPI) — For the sixth time in his 11-year pro career, Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, the Los Angeles Laker center, was named yesterday as the NBA's player of the year by the Sporting News.

Abdul-Jabbar was selected for the award in a poll of NBA players conducted by the weekly publication. He also won the award in 1971, 1972, 1974, 1976 and 1977.

Abdul-Jabbar received 112 of the 188 votes cast to finish ahead of George Gervin of San Antonio, who received 40 votes, and Julius Erving of Philadelphia, who got 18 ½ votes.

The three were joined on the Sporting News' first all-star team by Dan Roundfield of Atlanta at forward and Williams of Seattle at guard.

NBA Playoffs

WESTERN CONFERENCE
Semifinals
Phoenix vs. Los Angeles
(Best 4-of-7)
(Los Angeles leads series, 3-1)
April 8 — Los Angeles 119, Phoenix 116
April 9 — Los Angeles 121, Phoenix 128 (ot)
April 11 — Los Angeles 108, Phoenix 105
April 13 — Phoenix 127, Los Angeles 101
April 15 — Phoenix at Los Angeles
April 18 — Los Angeles at Phoenix
April 20 — Phoenix at Los Angeles
If necessary

Seattle vs. Milwaukee
(Series tied, 2-2)
April 8 — Seattle 114, Milwaukee 113 (ot)
April 9 — Milwaukee 114, Seattle 112 (ot)
April 11 — Milwaukee 95, Seattle 91
April 13 — Seattle 112, Milwaukee 107
April 15 — Milwaukee at Seattle
April 18 — Seattle at Milwaukee
April 20 — Milwaukee at Seattle

EASTERN CONFERENCE
Semifinals
Atlanta vs. Philadelphia
(Best 4-of-7)
(Philadelphia leads series, 3-1)
April 6 — Philadelphia 107, Atlanta 104
April 9 — Philadelphia 99, Atlanta 92
April 10 — Atlanta 105, Philadelphia 93
April 12 — Philadelphia 107, Atlanta 83
April 15 — Atlanta at Philadelphia
x-April 18 — Philadelphia at Atlanta
x-April 20 — Atlanta at Philadelphia
x-If necessary

Boston vs. Houston
(Boston wins series, 4-0)
April 9 — Boston 119, Houston 101
April 11 — Boston 95, Houston 75
April 13 — Boston 100, Houston 81
April 14 — Boston 138, Houston 121
x-If necessary

The Soccer Scene

Nothing to Make Mr. Clean Take Courage

By Rob Hughes

LONDON, April 15 (IHT) — Whatever became of that regular old-timer, the wholesome, clean-living sports hero?

Every team used to carry one, the way cigarette packets now carry a government health warning. Maybe Mr. Clean still exists; maybe the media find him too boring to feature, or maybe he sold out to a world contaminated by drug abuse, illegal payment and political stranglehold?

The heavy thinking is prompted by yesterday's announcement that England's international soccer squad — desperate for a bit of cash on the side — is heading for a collective drink problem before the European Championship finals two months from now.

Courage's brewery has signed the entire England squad on a £100,000 promotional contract, although no one is divulging how much beer money that means for "the lads." In fact, although the brewery has taken the plunge and leaked the news, there are two distinctly different versions of how directly these national figureheads of England's youth will plug the product.

A players' view, put by the agent who made the deal on their behalf, insists the promotion will be low-key "with no Courage T-shirts, no posters showing the team advertising beer, no pub visits, no activities carrying the slightest hint of selling alcohol to the young." Money, in fact, for nothing.

The brewers make it sound a little different. "The England team will give us a tremendous advantage over our competitors," asserts brand director Frank Cockayne. "Courage is on to a winner."

He announces that players will visit working men's clubs, partake in sports quizzes, and a competition among clubs and pub teams to score penalties against the England goalkeepers. "We will want to make as much use as possible of the team," stresses the brewery, "but of course we realize that their primary job is playing football." Of course.

Now if it all sounds a little harmless boost to beer sales, listen to the reaction of Mrs. Elizabeth Broderick, director of the Greater Manchester Council on Alcoholism: "If ever there was a recipe for disaster, this is it," she says. "It won't produce any more Kevin Keegans, but it will sow the seeds for a lot like Jimmy Greaves."

Without saying more, the lady nails the incongruity of the situation. Keegan, the European player of the year, now captains England, often in the same shirt number worn in the 1960s by the most consistent goalscorer the country has known. Jimmy Greaves netted 44 goals in 57 games for England, yet he squandered his talent and ruined his life through drink.

No one in Britain could escape the fact, nor the story of Georgie Best, the wayward Irish genius who recently began attending a London clinic in the hope of subduing his addiction to the demon drink. Both players have sought to profit by publicizing their problem, although Greaves at least does so with the genuine intent of dissuading others who might follow in his wake.

In "This One's On Me," Greaves' revealing book of 1978, he claimed there was a heavy drinking school in the England squad of his day. "Budgie Byrne," a fellow striker, had a habit of throwing Greaves, a non-swimmer, into the hotel swimming pool fully dressed and thoroughly intoxicated, and then diving in to rescue him. "And I would have to put Bobby Moore, my old mate, pretty high in the table of international drinkers," said Greaves. "But it didn't stop him being just about the greatest defender English football has ever produced."

In a subsequent television documentary, screened a couple of months ago, Greaves vividly and painfully describes how Alcoholics Anonymous picked up "a helpless addict who was drinking himself to death." He doesn't, even now, say if he happens to be a teetotaler and, moreover, to have scruples about endorsing the use of alcohol? Does he stand up and say so, and thus risk disharmony in the camp — or worse, have that awful accusation of naivety thrust at him?

I ask specifically because I was recently in the home of an England player who cares very deeply about the image he presents to young fans and who was disgusted by the apparent glamorizing effect the Jimmy Greaves television documentary had in some quarters.

he is cured, but he lives in hope and he talks because it might be a lesson to others who start with beer and go on to bottles of vodka.

Greaves quit playing prematurely in 1971, could not cope with the withdrawal from stardom and finished up in a mental hospital's alcoholic unit, not even knowing who he was.

With that story so fresh, with George Best this very week flying off to the United States in yet another attempt to change his surroundings and try to play off his addiction — this time for the San Jose Earthquakes — the English F.A. apparently gives its blessing to the use of its national stars as a vehicle for peddling booze.

I say apparently because, although the F.A. secretary, Ted Croker, has "very carefully looked at the brewery offer," Sir Harold Thompson, the F.A. chairman, said yesterday he had heard nothing of the arrangement.

The brewery pact was worked out by Harry Swales, the business manager of Kevin Keegan and now agent for the England squad for the European Championship. Swales, whose appointment surprised some players (at least one of whom had resisted overtures on a personal basis from the agent) had promised the squad four or five meaty contracts.

Tom Greenwood, the team manager, voiced no objection, providing soccer was put first; he did, however, observe that he trusts the good taste of his players.

But what does a team member do

NASL Standings

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

	W	L	GF	GA	BP	Pts
Eastern Division						
Cosmos	2	1	7	8	5	17
Washington	1	2	6	6	4	12
Rochester	0	1	0	2	0	0
Toronto	0	1	0	2	0	0
Central Division						
Dallas	3	0	5	1	5	23
Atlanta	2	1	5	4	5	17
Tulsa	2	1	5	4	5	17
Minnesota	0	2	2	4	2	2
Western Division						
Los Angeles	2	0	2	0	2	14
Seattle	2	1	2	1	1	13
Vancouver	1	2	4	5	4	10
Portland	0	1	0	1	0	0

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

	W	L	GF	GA	BP	Pts
Eastern Division						
Fort Lauderdal	3	1	9	3	8	26
Tampa Bay	2	1	7	5	4	18
Philadelphia	0	2	2	6	2	2
New England	0	2	1	3	1	1
Central Division						
Detroit	2	1	5	3	4	16
Memphis	1	2	5	7	4	10
Chicago	1	0	2	1	2	8
Houston	0	3	3	6	3	3
Western Division						
California	2	1	5	4	5	17
San Diego	2	0	5	3	4	16
Edmonton	0	0	0	0	0	0
San Jose	0	1	0	1	0	0

Red Smith

Pheasants Under Grass, Et Al

NEW YORK, April 15 (NYT) — Starting for Shea Stadium, the car turned up a ramp to the Merritt Parkway and there on the pavement was a hen pheasant disputing the right-of-way.

At first she seemed determined to hold her ground but after a moment's indecision she headed for the roadside shrubbery at a jogger's gait. Though the ringneck pheasant is one of the rare species whose females seldom talk, this one appeared to be dropping unladylike remarks in her native tongue, which is Chinese.

American hunters who shoot and eat five million pheasants a year might be interested that the first recorded experiment in game protection took place during the reign of Kublai Khan between 1259 and 1294 when that bird-loving emperor declared a closed season on ringnecks, then unknown outside China. In 1790 an English son-in-law of Benjamin Franklin imported some ringnecks to his estate in New Jersey but they all died.

Massacre Out West

Finally in 1881 the American consul-general in Shanghai shipped 28 pheasant to the Willamette Valley of Oregon and that real estate turned out to be the earthly paradise the birds had been waiting for since the Chou Dynasty. Eleven years later, 50,000 were reported killed on the first day of the shooting season.

"The ringneck cock," says the Hunter's Encyclopedia, "is a gaudily plumaged bird, and his haughty manner is no doubt a result of the extreme brightness of his coloring and general handsomeness." Chances are this is also true of talk-show stars on television.

Considering that the book is more than 30 years old, perhaps it should be explained how the encyclopedia gets into this. It is here because Skipper Lofting has long regarded it as the bible of blood sports.

Colin M. Lofting, steeplechase jock, saddle bronc rider, cowboy, author, artist, flier, hunter, fisherman and scholar, recently painted a set of dinner plates depicting the idiosyncracies of upland game birds, to be stocked by the Orvis Co. of Manchester, Vt. The plates are similar to an earlier series describing the characteristics and love life of wild ducks, which became a collector's item.

Under False Colors

Researching his subject, Skipper turned to the Hunter's Encyclopedia, edited by the late Raymond R. Camp who, as the Nelson Bryant of his day, wrote the rod-and-gun column in The New York Times. From those pages the reader learns, for example:

The American woodcock, though classed as an upland bird, is really a snipe with an "aldermanic belly." In the late 1700s a municipal ordinance prohibited the shooting of woodcock, heathhen, quail or partridge within the limits of New York City. The woodcock didn't really need this protection, because his nocturnal habits keep him practically out of sight. He hides out by day and goes abroad after dark, like burglars and modern baseball writers.

I ask because a national newspaper recently photographed three of the most sensible and correct English players — Trevor Brooking, Trevor Francis and Ray Wilkins — as models of the new England international outfit. Unknown to the players, these pictures were then made into a composite centerpage spread, incorporating semi-nude girls wearing approximately half of the international colors.

Harmless fun again? I wonder.

Harry Swales, an experienced agent who has never stooped to the gimmicky depths of exposing his players to sham or ridicule for a quick buck, stresses: "There is no way it could be allowed to appear that the team was promoting drinking by the young.

"You have to be very careful about alcoholism. The team couldn't be seen advertising alcoholic beverages on posters and television. . .most of them don't drink themselves."

Aha, so there is the get ours. Could it be that those clean-living young athletes, who need the money but would never abuse their bodies by touching a drop, are going to mingle with the drinkers and advise them of the folly of their ways? Sorry for the frivolity.

What it means is that the players will conform off the field, as they are made these days to do on it. . .by backing the product even if their instincts scream out against it. The first to abstain would upset the beer barrel for the rest and that, so close to glory, is not the thing to do.

Golf Finds New Masters to Match the Old

By Dave Anderson

AUGUSTA, Ga. (NYT) — It's fashionable to sneer at the golfers on the PGA Tour as colorless. But those who sneer must be colorblind.

More than in most other sports, golf devotees cling to the old-timers longer than they should. Perhaps that's because a golfer can keep competing longer than athletes in other sports.

Arnold Palmer is 50 years old now. He hasn't won the Masters since 1964 but people here still hoped that somehow he would win again. Jack Nicklaus is 40 now. He hasn't won the Masters since 1975 but people here still stepped back in awe as he walked by.

It's as if the people didn't want to let go of the certified colorful performers. That's only natural. But as a result, the best young golfers are never appreciated as quickly as they should be — Tom Watson and Seve Ballesteros, for openers.

As the dominant player on the PGA Tour for the last three years, the 30-year-old Watson is clearly the world's best golfer, week in and week out. He has his followers. And he will have more followers if he continues to win in the years to come.

In their early years, Nicklaus and Ben Hogan did not have much color. But because of their consistent success, each emerged as an attraction that golf aficionados revere. In another few years, Watson should attain that level.

Ballesteros is the reincarnation of Palmer with a Spanish accent. Just turned 23, this strong Spaniard who won the Masters last weekend might someday be considered a better golfer than Palmer was. And he plays the way Palmer did two decades ago — trying to birdie every hole no matter where he may be.

Out of Sight

On the 400-yard, par-four 17th hole in Friday's round, he could not see the pin after having hooked his drive onto the seventh green.

"I hit terrible shot, very bad," he said later of his drive. "My only line to hold was scoreboard. I could see top of scoreboard."

After a free drop, he hit a seven iron to within 15 feet of the cup on the 17th green and holed the putt. "I was trying to make birdie," he said later. "I am always trying to make birdie. That is how you win, making birdie."

At the British Open at Royal Birkdale last year, he made a birdie-3 after having sprayed his tee shot into a parking lot.

"It's more fun for the gallery," he explained, "instead of putting the ball all the time in the fairway, fairway, fairway."

Of all the current golfers, Lee Trevino is the most colorful — witty, talkative and eminently skilled. But as a rule, golf does not lend itself to that type of personality. Because of the concentration involved, it usually attracts the serious, studious type — Nicklaus, Hogan, Watson, even Palmer, although he was more emotional than the others. And by nature, serious, studious types usually avoid controversy.

"Tom Watson has done a lot to keep his personality running on a constant, to show no emotion," says Tom Kite, another of the good young golfers. "And you can't knock it. If he tried to be more jovial, his game might not have improved."

Kite is that way too, but a few weeks ago he suddenly found himself in a controversy. Not realizing that the television microphone attached to him was on, he criticized the slow play of John Schroeder, reputedly one of the PGA Tour's slowest competitors.

Night and Day

Kite charged that Schroeder should be fined and suspended, but that type of honest controversy, in contrast to contrived controversy, is precisely what the PGA Tour needs among its competitors.

"But if I had it to do over again," Kite says, "I wouldn't say it with the mike on."

That's the difference between most golfers and, say, some tennis players who will say almost anything within earshot of a microphone or a gallery. But when Ilie Nastase, Jimmy Connors or John McEnroe insults officials or fans, some people consider it colorful, although it is really vulgar.

Golfers seldom stoop to that level of conduct. Even when Tom Weiskopf, occasionally temperamental in the past, hit five balls into Rae's Creek and took a 13 at the 12th hole here last week, he maintained his composure. Imagine how Nastase would have reacted.

For keeping his cool, Weiskopf was rewarded with a warmth of applause that he had never experienced before.

Some old-timers probably would have preferred a Tommy Bolt reaction — throwing a club, uttering an obscenity, perhaps stalking off the course.

But if Bolt had learned to keep his cool, he might have won more tournaments. Self-control seems to be the philosophy of today's golfers. The trouble is, only one winner emerges each week from 150 golfers. Unfairly, the public often thinks of the others as losers instead of near winners. And with so many different winners, it's difficult for many golfers to emerge as colorful.

"But if the old-timers were so colorful," one PGA Tour official says, "how come they didn't need gallery ropes?"

Reds Rally for 5 Runs in 9th to Top Giants

CINCINNATI, April 15 (UPI) — Dave Collins tripled in three runs with two out in the ninth inning here last night to give the Cincinnati Reds a 6-5 victory over the San Francisco Giants, extending the Reds' winning streak to five games.

With the Reds trailing, 5-1, Dave Concepcion led off the ninth with a single off Bob Knepper. George Foster flied out before Johnny Bench singled Concepcion to third. Ray Knight was then safe at first on Fielder's choice.

Dan Driessen singled in Concepcion to make it 5-2, and Gary Lavelle replaced Knepper. Junior Kennedy singled in the third Red run, and pinch hitter Ken Griffey walked to load the bases before Collins' game-winning hit.

Pirates 5, Cubs 4

In Pittsburgh, Bill Robinson homered with one out in the bottom of the 10th inning to lift Pittsburgh to a rain-delayed 5-4 victory over Chicago in the Pirates' home opener. Robinson hit his first homer of the year off losing reliever Bruce Sutter to give Pittsburgh reliever Kent Tekulve the victory.

Astros 5, Braves 4

In Houston, Enos Cabell's bases-loaded sacrifice fly scored Cesar Cedeno with the winning run in the ninth inning to lead Houston to a 5-4 victory over Atlanta. Singles by Cedeno and Joe Morgan, and an intentional walk to Jose Cruz preceded Cabell's sacrifice fly against reliever Al Hrabosky.

Padres 2, Dodgers 1

In San Diego, Randy Jones and Rollie Fingers combined for a seven-hitter to lead San Diego to a 2-1 victory over Los Angeles. San Diego scored both its runs in the eighth inning when Ozzie Smith led off with a walk off Los Angeles reliever Bobby Castillo and moved to second when Dave Cash grounded out. Gene Richards and Dave Winfield walked to load the bases, and Smith scored on a wild pitch. Willie Montanez brought Richards home with the winning run on a sacrifice fly.

Twins 5, Angels 3

In the American League, in Anaheim, Calif., Roy Smalley hit a three-run homer to climax a four-run rally in the ninth inning that gave Minnesota a 5-3 victory over California.

Mariners 7, A's 1

In Oakland, Calif., Dan Meyer and Bruce Bochte drove in two runs apiece during a five-run second inning, carrying Seattle to a 7-1 victory over Oakland behind Glenn Abbott's four hitter. Billy Martin was ejected from a game by an umpire for the first time as manager of Oakland during Seattle's big inning.

Red Sox 3, Tigers 1

In Boston, Jerry Remy tripled in the sixth inning and scored the tie-breaking run on an infield out before Fred Lynn homered as Boston opened its home season with a 3-1 victory over Detroit. Dennis Eckersley, who gave up three homers in the American League opener in Milwaukee last Thursday, settled down after a rough first inning to stop Detroit on three hits through seven innings.

Rangers 7, Indians 4

In Arlington, Texas, Jim Sundberg hit a grand-slam home run in the first inning, offsetting one by Jorge Orta in the top of the inning and Texas went on to a 7-4 victory over Cleveland. Doc Medich, got the victory, despite giving up a pair of singles, a walk and Orta's 420-foot homer for an early 4-0 deficit.

Finley Leaves A's Speechless

OAKLAND, Calif., April 15 (AP) — The Oakland A's have opened their baseball season without any local radio station broadcasting their games.

"We could have gotten a small station," said the A's owner, Charles Finley, in his first appearance here in more than a year. "But that would have been embarrassing. I think we could get a big station. I'd rather wait."

Several times the A's have gone down to the wire before arranging for a radio contract. Last year they signed with San Jose's KXRX the day before the opener and the announcers were signed the day of the game.

The year before, the first few weeks of A's games were broadcast on the University of California's 10-watt FM radio station before a larger station was found.

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	W	L	Pct.	GB
East				
Pittsburgh	4	1	.800	—
Philadelphia	2	1	.667	1
New York	2	2	.500	1½
Chicago	2	3	.400	2
Montreal	1	2	.333	2
St. Louis	1	3	.250	2½
West				
Cincinnati	5	0	1.000	—
San Diego	4	1	.800	1
Houston	4	1	.800	1
Los Angeles	1	4	.200	4
San Francisco	1	4	.200	4
Atlanta	0	5	.000	5

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	W	L	Pct.	GB
East				
Milwaukee	2	1	.667	—
Boston	2	2	.500	½
New York	2	2	.500	½
Cleveland	1	2	.250	1½
Baltimore	1	3	.250	1½
Toronto	1	3	.250	1½
Detroit	1	4	.200	2
West				
Seattle	4	1	.800	—
Chicago	3	1	.750	½
Texas City	3	1	.750	½
Oakland	3	2	.600	1
Minnesota	3	2	.600	1
California	2	2	.500	1½
Kansas City	2	3	.400	2

Transactions

FOOTBALL
National Football League
MINNESOTA VIKINGS—Signed Rudi Sovich, kicker, to a one-year contract.

HOCKEY
National Hockey League
CHICAGO BLACK HAWKS—Announced the retirement of Stan Mikita, center.
MINNESOTA NORTH STARS—Agreed to terms with Kevin Maxwell, center, and Bob Iwabuchi, goalie.

Monday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Detroit	100 000 000	1	5 0
Boston	000 102 00x	3	6 0

Morris, Billingham (8) and Parrish; Eckersley, Burgmeier (8) and Fisk. W—Eckersley, 1-0. L—Morris, 1-1. HR—Boston, Lynn (1).

Cleveland	400 000 000	4	6 0
Texas	600 000 01x	7	7 0

Waits, Monge (7) and Hassey, Alexander (8); Medich, Lyle (7) and Sundberg. W—Medich, 1-0. L—Waits, 0-1. HRs—Cleveland, Orta (1), Texas, Sundberg (1).

Seattle	050 100 100	7	10 0
Oakland	100 000 000	1	4 1

mAbbott and Cox; McCatty, Hamilton (2), Lysander (5) and Newman. W—Abbott, 1-0. L—McCatty, 0-2. HR—Seattle, Craig (2).

Minnesota	000 000 014	5	7 0
California	000 100 200	3	7 0

Fellon, Corbett (8) and Wynegar; Knapp, Clear (8), LaRoche (9) and Downing. W—Corbett, 2-0. L—Clear, 0-1. HRs—Minnesota, Smalley (2), California, Grich (1).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Chicago	000 020 002	4	7 0
Pittsburgh (10 Innings)	201 000 100	5	10 0

Reuschel, Caudill (6), Tidrow (8), Sutter (9) and Blackwell; Blyleven, G.Jackson (8), Tekulve (9) and Ott. W—Tekulve, 1-0. L—Sutter, 0-1. HRs—Chicago, Buckner (1). Pittsburgh, Foster (1), B.Robinson (1).

San Francisco	201 000 101	5	6 0
Cincinnati	000 000 105	6	9 0

Knapper, Lavelle (9) and May; Montefusco, Soto (7), Tomlin (9) and Bench. W—Tomlin, 1-0. L—Lavelle, 0-2. HRs—San Francisco, Evans (1), May (1).

Atlanta	010 000 030	4	8 5
Houston	002 100 101	5	12 1

Alexander, Bradford (6), Garber (8), Hrabosky (9) and Pocoroba; Richard, Ruhle (4), Sambito (8) and Ashby. W—Sambito, 1-0. L—Garber, 0-1.

Los Angeles	000 000 001	1	7 1
San Diego	000 000 02x	2	4 1

Welch, Castillo (8) and Ferguson; Jones, Fingers (8) and Tanace. W—Fingers, 2-0. L—Castillo, 0-1.

Observer

Selling Government

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — The most expensive purchase the average American makes in a lifetime is government. People used to say it was a house, but that has been a long time ago. Nowadays the average person doesn't even buy a house. Can't afford it.

This seems odd since houses are now a lot cheaper than government, but of course government salesmen have an advantage over real estate salesmen. Real estate salesmen cannot send you to jail for refusing to buy a house, whereas the government salesman can.

Baker

He doesn't even have to jam his foot in your door and get his samples spread out on the parlor carpet. He just sends you a notice: buy some government, or up the river you go.

* * *

Statisticians are always issuing figures on what a piece of government costs. One of the latest price lists indicates that the average buyer has to come across with every cent he earns from New Year's Day well into May as his annual payment for government.

You can take this figure or leave it alone, but it seems about right when you consider that in New York, for example, you pay not only national, state and city income taxes, but also social security taxes, sales taxes, gasoline taxes, tobacco and whiskey taxes, real estate taxes, personal property taxes, unincorporated business taxes, licensing taxes, a tax for parking your car and a tax for having gravy stains removed from your necktie.

The old rule of thumb for buying a house was to keep the mortgage payment to one-fourth of your income and certainly not to let it exceed one-third. When it comes to buying government, though, the share is up to nearly 50 percent.

What this means is that government nowadays is worth twice as much to the average consumer as a house. Maybe even more. With a house, you eventually own the thing after 20 or 30 years of paying, but your payments on government never stop. After you die you're still expected to make a special payment from the cemetery via the inheritance tax.

* * *

Curiously, despite the extraordinary cost of buying government, few people bother to shop around much or examine the goods very closely.

Imagine a couple going to a real estate agent for a house and being told it was going to cost them half of their income for the rest of their lives. Wouldn't they say, "In that case, we want to make sure the roof is sound, and the cellar isn't full of water, and the beams are free of termites, and the house next door is not a communal flop house for transient narcotics salesmen"?

Buying government, people rarely take this sensible approach. They go to the salesman and say they are in the market for some government.

"I've got two models," the man says.

Does the wife say, "We'd like to look at the roof"?

If she does, the salesman might say, "You can look at it if you want to, but I can tell you right now it's full of holes and leaking rainwater into the second-floor bedrooms and is going to cost you a mint to repair if you don't want the whole house to collapse in two years."

Well, in this market our average couple cannot afford to be persnickety. There is no use in saying, "We don't want either one and will just keep our money," because the salesman will say, "In that case, I shall have to send you to prison."

The people in the government business say this view of their product is unfair. Government, they say, is of the people and by the people. Government, they say, is the creation of the people who pay for it. Those people ought to be proud of it, since they're the ones who built it, and ought to buy it gladly without complaining.

Maybe so, but, as for me, no salesman alive could sell me a house I had built myself. Who wants to live under a burlap bag tacked to a board fence? Even if you did, you could manage it on considerably less than five months of your pay. But there is no use complaining, not with the clang of those cell doors echoing in the back of the skull.

Loser Justin Henry. Recipients Hoffman and Streep. Winner Schloendorff, Ann-Margret.

Oscars

'Kramer' Sweep

By Aljean Harmetz

LOS ANGELES, April 15 (NYT) — "Kramer vs. Kramer," the story of a child-custody fight, won the Academy Award for best picture last night.

As expected, "Kramer vs. Kramer" swept all but one of the major awards for which it was nominated, including Dustin Hoffman for best actor, Meryl Streep for supporting actress and double Oscars for writing and directing to Robert Benton.

Only Justin Henry, the 6-year-old boy abandoned by his mother in the film, lost, in the supporting-actor category, to Melvyn Douglas. Justin was the youngest performer ever nominated for an acting award. Douglas, who is 79, won for his performance as a dying captain of industry in "Being There."

The predictability of the major awards extended to Sally Field, winner of the actress award as the promiscuous millworker who finds a cause in "Norma Rae," and Steve Tesich, who won for original screenplay with his gentle look at adolescence in "Breaking Away."

"All That Jazz," Bob Fosse's hard-edged autobiographical film about his own heart attack, dominated the craft awards, winning for costume design, film editing, musical-adaptation score and art direction.

An honorary award to Sir Alec Guinness brought forth wry and charming self-deprecation on the part of Sir Alec.

The foreign-language-film award went to the film version of Guenter Grass' "The Tin Drum," which shared last year's Cannes Film Festival award with "Apocalypse Now." According to Volker Schloendorff, "The Tin Drum's" director, it was the first foreign-language award ever given to a West German film by the academy.

"Apocalypse Now" took an award for the sound recording of war and also won the award for cinematography for Vittorio Storaro.

The award for original score was won by Georges Delerue for "A Little Romance," and the monstrosities of an alien planet brought the designers of "Alien" the award for visual effects.

In the documentary category, Ira Wohl's loving memoir of his retarded cousin, "Best Boy," won for feature. "Paul Robeson: Tribute to an Artist" was awarded the prize for short documentary.

For the third year in a row, the animated-short-subject award went to a film made by the National Film Board of Canada. This year's winner was a United Nations Children's Fund fable, "Every Child." Then, for the second time in the evening, a film about a retarded person made by a relative won an award. The Down's Syndrome victim who starred in "Board and Care" went on stage to share a short-subject award with her brother, the film's director.

The Irving G. Thalberg Award, voted intermittently to a "creative producer" for his entire body of work, was given to Ray Stark, whose films range from "Funny Girl" and "The Way We Were" to "Fat City" and "Reflections in a Golden Eye." The Jean Hersholt Humanitarian Award was given, for the first time, posthumously. It was awarded to Robert S. Benjamin, co-chairman of Orion Pictures and former co-chairman of United Artists, who died last fall. Benjamin had been involved for more than two decades with the United Nations.

A special achievement Oscar was presented to Alan Splet for his sound-effects editing of "The Black Stallion." An Oscar was also given to Mark Serrurier, the son of the man who invented the Moviola, for his development of his father's machine into today's sophisticated editing equipment.

Winners included:

Best original song: "It Goes Like It Goes," from "Norma Rae," music by David Shire, lyric by Norman Gimbel.

Best adaptation of original score: "All That Jazz," adaptation by Ralph Burns.

Sound: "Apocalypse Now," Walter Murch, Mark Berger, Richard Beggs and Nat Boxer.

Art direction: "All That Jazz," art direction, Philip Rosenberg and Tony Walton; set direction, Edward Stewart and Gary Brink.

Costume design: "All That Jazz," Albert Wolsky.

Visual effects: "Alien," H.R. Giger, Carlo Rambaldi, Brian Johnson, Nick Allder and Denys Ayling.

Documentary films: Feature — "Best Boy," Ira Wohl, producer.

Film Editing: "All That Jazz," Alan Heim.

Best achievements in short films: Animated — "Every Child," Derek Lamb, producer. Live action — "Board And Care," Sarah Pillsbury and Ron Ellis, producers.

PEOPLE: *Stirling Moss Makes A Marital Comeback*

Former Formula 1 driver **Stirling Moss**, who earlier this year announced plans for a comeback in competitive auto racing, is to marry for the third time tomorrow. His bride will be 27-year-old **Susie Paine**. "I've been trying to keep it quiet but now it's leaked out there's no point denying it," said 50-year-old Moss . . . **King Hussein's** sister, 28-year-old **Princess Basmah** married **Walid Ismail al-Kurdi** in a ceremony at the queen mother's palace of Zahran in Amman. Kurdi, a businessman in his early 30s, was educated in Britain. This is Princess Basmah's second marriage. Her first ended in divorce last November . . . Meanwhile in Blythe, Calif., **Glynn Wolfe**, the world's most marrying man, plans to tie the knot next month for the 24th time. Wolfe, 71, said his 23rd wife, **Maria Chavez Wolfe**, 21, left him last November following the birth of a daughter, his 39th child. When his divorce from her is final on May 21, Wolfe said, he will marry 17-year-old **Donna Hessee**. Wolfe's longest marriage lasted five years, and some have been as brief as five days.

* * *

In Ottawa, Prime Minister **Pierre Trudeau** and his estranged jet-setter wife, **Margaret**, put aside their differences to attend their son **Justin's** first Holy Communion. The couple have remained separated despite Trudeau's political comeback earlier this year. Justin, 8, and his brother, **Michel**, 4, live with their father in the prime minister's residence.

* * *

Feminist **Betty Friedan** says the "he-man mystique" is dead and American men are about to tumble into a lonely macho abyss. Friedan predicts a radical shift in identity that will parallel the women's movement of the 1970s. "American men are at the edge of a tidal wave of change — a change in their very identity as men," Friedan predicted in an article in Redbook magazine. She said male "hostility" toward the women's movement has turned to "envy" of the way women support each other.

* * *

Bob Joffrey said he had the time of his life when his Joffrey Ballet was reborn with a gala performance at the Metropolitan Opera House. The 24-year-old company suspended operations last year for lack of funds, but since has been able to raise $2.9 million in federal and private grants. That's enough to get the company back on its normal U.S. touring schedule. Joffrey presented the company in six dance selections, plus some solos by the Metropolitan Opera's **Judith Blegen** and a finishing performance by Lena Horne. Emcee **Gene Kelly** announced that the evening, with top seats selling for $250, had grossed $280,000.

* * *

Who is the sexiest person in the world? **Sophia Loren** only came second. **Raquel Welch** was voted third, **Bo Derek** finished fourth, **Farrah Fawcett** didn't show at all. For the men, **Robert Redford** was the No. 2 ladykiller. **Clint Eastwood** was third. **Paul Newman** and **Tom Jones** were next in line. So who did 700 readers of London's tabloid The Sun select as the sexiest man and woman in the world? The top-scoring answers were "my lady" and "my man." According to the poll, "nearly one man in six, 16 per cent, said they preferred their own flesh-and-blood mate to a film fantasy figure. And just over a tenth, 13 percent, of the women said they fancied their fella more than any showbiz star."

* * *

Willie Nelson says it may take him a year to recover but his annual July picnic in Austin, Texas, is definitely on. This year's bash, the eighth annual Lone Star State Picnic, will take place on July 3, the day before Nelson's "Honeysuckle Rose" premieres in Austin. The picnic audience ceremony will be held on the grounds of Willie's Pedernales Country Club near Austin. Travis and Willie says he's anticipating about 100,000 friends for a two-day daylong affair — no counting those who swept the area from the 25,000 it drew last year.

* * *

Dr. **Ernie Lavorini's** patients get a whole lot more than a toothache. The commercial smile. The Oakland, Calif., dentist, who contends that a dentist is a comedian at heart, figured out a way to tattoo teeth with everything from stars and stripes to camels and rainbows. One patient even ordered a diamond implant in a front molar. So far, about 6 per cent of Lavorini's patients have opted for the chipper choppers, at an average $60 per picture. "It takes the pain out of paying the bill," the dentist says. "At least you've got something different to show your friends."

— SAMUEL JUSTIN

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